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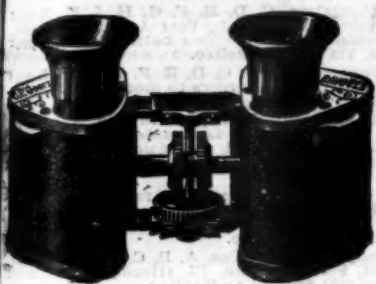


VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 1928.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.
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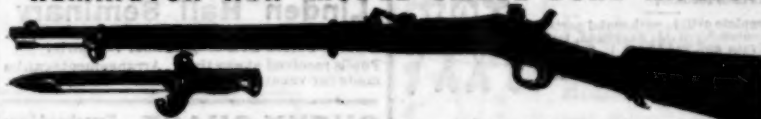
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3d Cav.—In Philippines: Headquarters and M, San Fernando; D, Baguio, San Juan; A, Loang; C, Namacpacan; E, F and L, Vigan; K, Dinglas; Troops B, G, H and I, en route to China. Address Nagasaki, Japan, care Q. M. D.

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7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—I and K, Fort Duchesne, Utah; L and M, Fort Apache, Ariz. The headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered July 7 to Manila, via San Francisco.

10th Cav.—Hdqs. and Troops A, C and L, Manzanilla, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

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23d Inf.—Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, B, C, D, E and H, Jolo; A, Carcar; F, Siassi; G, Bongao; I, K, L and M, San Francisco, Cal.

24th Inf.—D. Fort Harrison, Mont.; B and M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska. Stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, E and F, Tayug; A, Humming; C, Pantabangan; I, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); G, Carrangan, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); H, San Nicholas; K, San Quintin (Nueva Ecija), Santa Maria (Pangasinan).

25th Inf.—A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; G, Fort Logan, Colo. Stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, Iba; B, Subig, San Marcelino; E, Botolan, Santa Cruz (Zambales); F, Botolan, Palaulig, Candelaria, Cabanga; H, Botolan, Masinloc, Candelaria; I, San Felipe; San Narcisco; San Marcelino, Cabanga; K, Iba, San Marcelino; L, San Marcelino, San Antonio; M, Castellejo, Cabanga, Botolan.

26th Inf.—Headquarters, Jaro, P. I.; A and B, Botolan; C and H, Passi; D, Banati, K, Santa Danara; M, Misagao, P. I.; E and F, Iloilo; G, Cabatnan, P. I.; I, Leon, P. I.; L, Barotac Nuevo, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D, San Mateo, P. I.; E and G, Camp Stotsenberg, Manila; F, Pumping sta., Manila; I, K and M, Montalban, P. I.; B, Marikina, P. I.; H, Manila; L, Marikina Road, Manila.

28th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D, Taal, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Balayan, P. I.; I, Santa Rosa, P. I.; B, Calaca, P. I.; K, L, M, Binan, P. I.

29th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, G, H, K and M, Tacloban; A, Marinduque; F, Manila; B, C and D, Islands of Masbate, Marinduque and Ticao, P. I.; I and L, Romblon.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, A, E, L and M, Tayabas, P. I.; G and H, Luchan, P. I.; D, Laguanman, P. I.; I and K, Atimonan, P. I.; B and C, Lucena, P. I.; F, Sariaba, P. I.

31st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Zamboanga, P. I.; C and K, Parang, Parang, P. I.; I, Davao, P. I.; L, Mati, P. I.; M, Bangabanga, P. I.; A and B, Cotto- bato, P. I.; D, Pollok, P. I.

32d Inf.—Headquarters, C and G, Balanga, P. I.; A, Mariveles, P. I.; B and E, Orion, P. I.; D, Balanga, P. I.; F, L, Dinalupjan, P. I.; F, Abucay, P. I.; H, Orani, Samal, P. I.; I, Florida Blanca, P. I.; K, Dinalupjan, Llanahermosa, P. I.; M, Porac, P. I.

33d Inf.—In Philippines—Headquarters, F, I, K, Vigan; A, B, C and D, Banquet; E and G, Candon; H, Narbacan; L, Cabugao; M, Angaul.

34th Inf.—Headquarters and L and M, Cabanatuan, P. I.; A and D, Baler, P. I.; B, Bongabong, P. I.; C, Gapan, P. I.; E, Vintar, Bacarra, P. I.; F, Nagpartian,

Bangin; G, Batac, Paony, P. I.; H, Laoag, P. I.; I, Penas- randa, P. I.; K, Alaga, P. I.

35th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, Banguay; A, B, C and D, Banguay, San Ildefonso; E, Nagsaragay; F, Angat; G, Santa Maria (Bulacan); H, Quinaca; I, K and L, San Miguel; M, Pullan.

36th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, Lingayen; A, Bani; G, Alaminos; C, Saul; H, Baitcagudin; L, Agno; B, Aguilan; D, Bolinao; E, Salasa; F and I, Mangata- rem; K and M, Lingayan, Binnaley.

37th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and F, H and L, Santa Cruz (Laguna); A, B and M, Majayjay; C and D, Mauban; E and I, Pagsanjan; G, Nueva Caceres; K, Mag- dalena.

38th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B and C, Batangas, P. I.; D, Boac; E, F, G and H, Lipa, P. I.; I, Bauang, P. I.; K, L and M, San Jose (Batangas), P. I.

39th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, L and M, Santo Tomas (Batangas); A and C, Calamba; B and D, Los Baños; I and K, Tanuan (Batangas); E, F, G and H, San Pablo.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C and D, Caga- van, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iligan, P. I.; I, K, L and M, Miramis, Oroquieta, Cagayan; B, Surigao.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C, D, G and H, Angeles, P. I.; K, Bacolor, Santa Rita, P. I.; E, Mexico, P. I.; F, Santa Ana, P. I.; I, Maalang; M, Mabalacat, P. I.; A and B, Guagua, P. I.; L, Lumbao, Socoman, P. I.

42d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Pasig, P. I.; B, Binangonan, P. I.; C, Taytay, P. I.; E, Paete; L, Manila, P. I.; G, Tanay, P. I.; H, Antipolo, P. I.; A and I, Mor- rong, P. I.; M, Taguig, P. I.; F, Sinloan, P. I.

43d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Tacloban, P. I.; A and B, Tanauan, P. I.; C, Ormoc, P. I.; I, E and G, Kalbayok, P. I.; F, Catarman, P. I.; H, Laguan, P. I.; I, L and M, Catbalogan, P. I.

44th Inf.—Headquarters, Cebu, P. I.; A and D, Taclo- ban, P. I.; B, Tagbilaran; C, Gagna; E and F, Garo; G, Barotac Nuevo; H, Dumangas; I and L, Dumanjug; K and M, Balamban.

45th Inf.—Headquarters, C and G, Ariga; A, Baas; B, Daet, D, Pili; E, Nabua; I, Buhil; L, Libman; M, Nueva Caceres, San Bernardino, P. I.; F and K, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; H, Pasaco, P. I.

46th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Silang; A, B, C and D, Dasmarias; E, F, G and H, Indang.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and H and I, Legaspi, P. I.; A and D, Donsol, P. I.; B, Bulan, P. I.; C, Virac, P. I.; E and G, Tabaco, P. I.; K and M, Sorsogon, P. I.; L, Gubat, P. I.; F, Camalig, P. I.

48th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and C, San Fernando; A and G, Alilem; B, Santo Tomas, Rosario; D, Sudipen; E, San Gabriel; F, San Francisco, Balauang; H, Tagudin; I, Trinidad; K, Aringay; L, Cervantes; Namacpacan; M, Naguilan, Namacpacan.

49th Inf.—Headquarters and K, Tuguegarao; A, Pam- plona; F, Tumanini; I, Canayan; B and G, Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D and E, Paranaque, P. I.; C, Alcala; H, Abulug, Linao; I, Cauayan; L, Claveria; M, Plat, Santolin, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, head- quarters, Manila, P. I.

(The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of June 1.)

FAILURE OF ENGLAND'S MILITARY SYSTEM.

The South African War is said to be a tabooed subject among the London smart set, who have only disagreeable memories associated with it, as their favorites have won no honors in fighting Boers. A correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says:

"South Africa has been a well stocked graveyard of military reputations, and the prestige of the army has suffered from the failures, sluggishness, lack of adaptability and general incapacity of the officers. There is mourning in all the great houses over relatives and friends who have been lost in battle or in fever hospitals. The smart sets and the privileged classes have been tried and found wanting, and they are humiliated by their failures. The officers who have been out-manoeuvred and tricked by Dutch farmers like Botha, De Wet, and Olivier, have been the pets and darlings of society, and have represented the titled, wealthy and fashionable classes.

"The army has been the favorite calling of the young- er sons of dukes and earls, and the Guards and other privileged bodies of soldiers have been officered almost exclusively by men of rank and fashion. During the present campaign, the Aldershot set, with its power- ful social supports, has been convicted of incapacity.

"The veterans of the British Army have been greatly disturbed since the opening of the campaign in South Africa by the evidence that there was a decline in the old time spirit of invincible courage. The tradition of the service has been that British soldiers never sur- rendered and that they were never to be found in mili- tary prisons. Sir George White at Ladysmith, Gen- eral Baden-Powell at Mafeking and Colonel Kekewich at Kimberley honorably sustained this glorious repu- tation; but veterans at home have been dazed and dis- tressed by the repeated captures of battalions which the Boer commandos have made. Their pride has been humiliated by many incidents of this kind, involving the surrender of over four thousand troops at Nick- olson's Nek, Colenso, Stormberg, Sanna's Post, Red- dersburg, Vryburg, Lindley, Rhenoster and elsewhere.

"There is little reason to doubt that the present cam- paign will be followed by a thorough reorganization of the Army. So many weak points have been disclosed that a new chief will have to be found for the War Office, another commander-in-chief appointed in Lon- don, and a thorough and systematized attempt made to emancipate Aldershot and Headquarters from the thrall- dom of red tape and conservatism. For the man- oeuvres of the parade ground will be substituted practical measures for reviving the lost art of scouting and skirmishing, for teaching soldiers how to use cover and to handle the spade, and for enabling officers to learn their business thoroughly, and not to be soldiers on parade when there are entrenched positions to be gradually approached or rapidly turned, or wary foes to be matched in cunning and ingenuity. While it is true that the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein fought as helplessly as Dervishes at Omdurman, and that Buller's battle at Colenso was a series of Aldershot manoeuvres, it is also safe to assume that the experience gained during the present campaign will transform the British army into the best fighting force in Europe. Nor will the Colonial contingents be allowed to drop out of sight in any scheme for the reorganization of the armies of the Empire. Their efficiency has been proved wherever they have been employed; their officers have been found to be quick witted and flexible, as well as gallant in action, and the Canadians and Australians have fought with brilliant courage and dash. The War Office will never again underrate the fighting resources of the Colonial forces."

The heavy expenses of a British officer with his in- ordinate mess bills, his elaborate uniforms, his social functioning, etc., make it practically impossible for an officer to hold a position in the Army with comfort un- less he has private resources. Parents who are not able to provide their sons with from \$500 to \$1,500 a year are unwilling to put them into the army. In many cases the sons of soldiers, brought up in the best tra- ditions of the Army, taught from their infancy to re- gard the Service as their natural profession, have to give up their dearest hope and take to some occupation which is distasteful to them.

"In 'Le Yacht,' M. de Duranti writes a spirited and able defence of the policy of those French naval ex- perts who advocate the building of battleships of large displacement and possessing great offensive and de- fensive power, as opposed to the idea of those who, like the ex-Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, believe that the only hope of success for France in a naval war with England lies in adding to the French navy a number of armored cruisers of a displacement of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. M. de Duranti quotes with approval the statement recently made by a French deputy, M. Aimond, that there does not exist, built or building, any foreign warship capable of resisting the 305 mm. projectile of the French gun. According to M. Aimond, who has made an exhaustive study of the new 15,000-ton battleship type for the French navy the new type is invulnerable, its radius of action and speed are in- sufficient, and its artillery power is clearly superior to that possessed by the battle ships of any foreign Power.

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in which it quotes the following from a letter written
the general superintendent of railroads in reply to a
complaint: "The mails despatched by transports from
San Francisco, of course, make much better time to

Manila than those sent via Hong Kong, but of late these
transports have sailed but twice a month, namely, upon
the 1st and 16th; hence advantage has also been taken of
all such despatches as were possible via Hong Kong.
However, this much is known—that the sailings from
Manila to Iloilo have been at times somewhat infrequent,
and it is thought that the trouble lies in that quarter. We
have also found that at times the regimental officer
who might be for the moment charged with the hand-
ling of the mails, does not always use the care in search-
ing out individual soldiers that might be possible."

PAROLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

News from the Philippines frequently contains refer-
ences to the paroling of rebel prisoners of high rank,
and it would appear that many of the insurgent leaders
who have been taken prisoners are enjoying liberty on
parole. There may be a question as to the wisdom of fol-
lowing this policy too far in a country where communi-
cation with the forces in opposition can be so easily
established as at Manila. Through the actively con-
vinced population of Manila the paroled officers could
without much difficulty keep up connection with the in-
surgent forces, and in such capacity might be of more
service than if they were in the field an open enemy,
with but a handful of men. Conditions at Manila are
entirely different from those obtaining during the War
of the Rebellion in the United States. Then officers
who were paroled were in communities hostile to their
cause, and could be of no service to their side until
they had reached their own lines. At Manila the re-
leased officers are in a community in which their lan-
guage is the language of the population, and in which
they can pose and receive sympathy as patriots. The
slippery ease with which the native Filipino can change
from an open enemy to a friend shows how difficult it
must be for our most vigilant officers and guards to
bring home the charge of a violation of parole when
the oath can be broken in so many secret ways.

In a recent issue of the New York Times appeared
this from its Manila correspondent: "Guam is advo-
cated as a possible and advantageous residence for
captured officers and civil officials. Archbishop Chap-
pelle is a supporter of the idea. He believes the policy
of leniency is wasted upon Asiatics, who fail to com-
prehend the motives for it. There is little doubt that
the paroled officers in Manila are in communication with
their brethren in the field. Those who are released from
prison—many of them, at least—take up arms again."

We observe that General del Pilar, who was recently
released on parole, was sent out to induce the natives
to accept American authority, and came back to Manila
with a harrowing tale of having been fired upon by the
rebels, who killed one of his attendants. By what
subtle alchemy a determined insurgent is turned into a
pacifist as soon as he is captured is not apparent to
us at this distance, but possibly those on the ground,
knowing the Filipino character better, see in extensive
paroling a means of awakening the confidence of the
natives and the development of a better understanding
between the two peoples. This method of pacification
may be efficacious in cases where active warfare is not
going on, but as a sandwich policy—a slice of gentleness
between battles—it may be open to criticism. One of
Shakespeare's characters, who had to adopt a stern
and unrelenting policy towards his murderous mother,
gave this excuse:

I must be cruel only to be kind,

realizing that in the long run the policy that appeared
severe and possibly unflinching would prove the most benefi-
cent. Possibly the method of Hamlet might serve as a
wiser example for our treatment of the Filipinos.

The Naval Appropriation bill provides \$5,000 for
a chapel at the Mare Island Navy Yard, which has long
needed such an edifice. Not only the officers and
their families stationed there, but many residents of
Vallejo enjoy the spiritual ministrations of the Naval
chaplain when "the weather and other circumstances
will permit." The room which for so many years has
been used for the purposes of a chapel on Sundays
and for courts martial on week days, will be refitted
for office purposes and will serve the needs of the com-
mandant's office for a long time to come. A recreation
hall is another need of the Mare Island Yard, and it
is anticipated that next year will see a serious effort
made for the construction of a social hall for the en-
tertainment of the younger set residing in the yard.

A correspondent of the "Manila Times," writing
from Tarlac, where the 9th Inf. had been doing good
work collecting firearms from the natives, says that many
of the old rusty pieces are not actually worth fifty
cents although the amount paid a native for a gun
turned in is nearly five dollars. They look as if they
had been brought into the country by the people who
built a temple in Manila in 1375. The correspondent
suggests that the natives use the reward paid them for
the old guns by purchasing new and improved weapons.
If this is true, it would appear that the native ex-
out-Yankee the Yankee in driving a sharp bargain.

The unwisdom of Congress in refusing to increase the
Marine Corps is now made apparent. The force in the
country is now so reduced that there are only about 1,000
left to draw upon for further emergencies, as the corps
is nearly 1,000 short of its authorized strength, taking
into account the marines at Pekin, whose fate is in
doubt. As we have heretofore stated, the Army sup-
plies will be drawn upon for subsistence, forage and
fuel of the marines serving with troops.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

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98 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D. C., Office: Room 20, 1417 G Street. William M. Mason, Representative.
Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

In reference to our remarks in the issue of July 28 regarding the report that their blue shirts had made the 9th Inf. a good target for the Chinese gunners at Tien-Tsin, we have received an interesting letter from Capt. Charles S. Curtis, U. S. A., retired, dated Department of Military Science and Tactics, University of Wisconsin, July 31, in which he says: "In letters received from an officer of the 22d Inf., serving in Funston's brigade, he has several times referred to this preference of the men and says the Regulars almost invariably wear the blue shirt. It is a preference for the feel of woolen to that of cotton. Khaki becomes saturated with perspiration during the day time and at night, in a cooler atmosphere, becomes cold and clammy, decidedly uncomfortable and conducive to colds. This is a familiar experience to most people and in the case of the soldier might be obviated by coloring his shirt to the neutral tint of khaki, so that he may consult his general comfort without making himself too conspicuous in the field."

Of course, the question of material does not affect the question of color and the suggestion of Captain Curtis is timely. It may be well to consider also the question of adopting the Confederate butternut color, seeing that the Quartermaster's Department is planning a change in the dress of the enlisted men. For several years it has been apparent that the full dress coat of the soldier was a superfluous garment, which could be abolished with advantage. It is the intention to have a coat exactly like the undress blouse, but with the addition of a removable decoration for a dress coat, so that when it becomes a little worn it may be used by the soldier for an undress coat. It is also proposed to do away entirely with the dress helmet of the enlisted man. These changes will be recommended in the near future. This last change is a wise one. For troops on active duty the question of comfort is the essential one.

The officers, too, are to have some relief if Lieutenant-General Miles carries out his present plan of making alterations in the uniform in the direction of comfort and economy. These include the abolition of the helmet, which should never have been adopted, and the discarding of the bulky shoulder knot which is always in the way. A cap of some sort will probably be adopted instead of the helmet, and the Lieutenant-General has already adopted it for his own use. Another excellent suggestion General Miles is considering is the selection of a coat which can be used for undress and also for full dress with the addition of decorations. In his own case General Miles has added a star to his decorations.

Before any recommendations are made for these changes in the uniform the members of General Miles's staff will test the new styles and ascertain if they would be favorably received by the service. Other minor changes have been thought of by General Miles, but as the whole matter is yet in a state of uncertainty it would hardly be advisable to go into details. If any readers have suggestions to make in this line they are now in order.

PROGRESS OF OUR NAVY.

Few realize the gigantic program of increase in the Navy, now being carried into execution by the Navy Department, and few realize the rapid steps forward which have been made by our Navy during the last ten years. From practically nothing the Navy has now assumed a strength which will eventually make this country one of the leading naval powers of the world. Before the Spanish war, it was unusual for

any Congress to authorize the construction of more than three or four ships, and the total amounts expended never exceeded \$15,000,000. Now, however, the people have awakened to the realization of the extreme importance in having a large and well equipped Navy to protect our interests home and abroad, and in view of the entire change recently made in our foreign policy, a corresponding change has been made in the policy of Congress in authorizing the construction of ships of war. Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief Naval Constructor, has prepared a table showing all of the vessels now under construction or authorized by Congress and about to be constructed.

This statement shows that the total strength of craft building and to be built is seventy. From the battleship of the first class down to the little submarine boat, our Navy is to be strengthened all along the line, and best of all, there is every prospect that future congresses will each time increase the appropriations for the Navy. Of the battleships, seven are now under course of construction and bids for five more will be submitted in the near future. The Department has issued a circular calling for bids on the six armored cruisers, which are in nearly every respect battleships, only they are faster and, we believe, more effective even than the vessels of the Oregon class. These ships will have a speed of 22 knots and are expected to be the finest vessels ever constructed for the Navy of this country.

In the class of protected cruisers six are now being built which are to have a speed of 17 knots and three more modeled after the Olympia, with a speed of 22 knots, are to be constructed. Three new ships are to be like the Olympia, only better, in every respect. This country is closely following the improvements made each year in ship construction, and all of the new vessels will be the finest, in their respective types in the world.

Four monitors for coast defence will be built and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers. The destroyers are the Bainbridge, 29 knots; the Macdonough, 30 knots; the Barry, 29 knots; the Paul Jones, 29 knots; the Chauncey, 29 knots; the Perry, 29 knots; the Dale, 28 knots; the Preble, 29 knots; the Decatur, 28 knots; the Stuart, 29 knots; the Hopkins, 29 knots; the Truxton, 30 knots; the Hull, 29 knots; the Whipple, 30 knots; the Lawrence, 30 knots, and the Worden, 30 knots. There are also 15 torpedo boats building, ranging from 26 to 30 knots speed. The usefulness of this kind of craft is yet considered by naval experts as of the first order, although they did not manage to accomplish much during the late war with Spain.

Besides these vessels of the recognized types, the Navy Department has under construction or authorized, six submarine boats of the Holland type. This is somewhat of a new departure in shipbuilding and the result will be carefully watched by all the nations of the world. In England they are carefully considering some means to meet the submarine boat, but yet none has been adopted. These little craft will be used exclusively for harbor defence.

A problem which is causing considerable thought in the Navy Department, is how to obtain a sufficient number of officers to keep this large Navy in commission and to in the future keep up with the increase in the Navy authorized from year to year. At the present time the Naval Academy does not graduate a large enough force to supply the demands of the service, and some means will certainly have to be adopted in the future to increase the number of younger officers.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

That the present organization of the cavalry arm of the military service is defective is admitted by officers of the Army stationed at the War Department and interested in future Army reorganization. In consideration of this fact, it has been determined by the Secretary of War that the forthcoming bill for the reorganization of the regular military service shall contain a provision looking to the betterment of the cavalry, as well as the artillery. As has been repeatedly stated in the Army and Navy Journal, the artillery feature of the next bill will be practically the same as that contained in the bill of last session, as it is considered that this covers well all the requirements.

Following his expressed policy the Secretary of War will probably call upon some cavalry officer of prominence to draft that part of the new bill which will relate to his particular arm of the service. Officers are for the most part agreed that the cavalry should be reorganized along the lines laid down by foreign military powers; that is, to have a distinctly squadron organization. It has been suggested that the cavalry be in strength one seventh of the entire Army and consist of twenty regiments. Necessarily, these regiments will be much smaller in size than the present cavalry regiment, as they are to be organized into squadrons of from 125 to 150 men, each being under the command of a captain and four lieutenants.

The plan is to have each of the lieutenants command a platoon of the squadron. The number of squadrons to the regiment will depend upon what increase will be asked for in the size of the Army, and hence in the size of the Cavalry. By having four or five squadrons and a depot squadron for the training of recruits and horses, it is believed the organization of this arm of the service will be greatly improved and the stagnation in promotion of officers will be remedied. It is not the intention to make any great increase in the number of officers, only enough to meet the demands of the new organization.

In detail, Secretary Root's forthcoming bill for the

relief of the regular Army, will consist of several distinct and separate parts: First, it will provide for the necessary increase in the size of the standing Army; it will contain a staff reorganization clause, sections for the relief of the artillery and of the cavalry, and possibly a clause looking to the increase in the number of general officers in the Regular service. The wish of the Secretary is to have the organization perfect in every essential, and to have an Army which is capable of expanding in case of necessity. In many ways the Secretary is desirous of modeling our Army after the Army of Germany, but necessarily in some essentials this will be impossible. However, it may be stated that in case the new bill passes Congress, the organization of the Regular Army will be a great improvement over the existing organization.

Already Secretary Root has called upon all of the Chiefs of the Staff Departments for suggestions on staff reorganization, but up to the present, none of them have responded. It is hoped this year to get these officers interested in the reorganization bill, and thereby secure their aid in pushing it through Congress. At present the prospects are good for radical reorganization.

FIELD GUNS AND PISTOLS.

The Ordnance Department has received bids for new field guns for the light artillery, the lowest being that of the American Ordnance Company at \$535 each for 100 of 200 guns, these to be delivered at the rate of twelve a month. The remaining 100 guns will be manufactured at the Watervliet Arsenal. The projectile will weight 15 pounds. The new gun has a caliber of 3 inches, in place of 3.2 inches, and is expected to fire more rapidly than the present gun, having a non-recoil feature. The breech mechanism is one designed by a draftsman of the Ordnance Bureau. The Ordnance experts are still working on a new powder chamber. General Miles protests very forcibly, and very properly, against the new gun, as of an obsolete type, and because it is intended to use in it friction primers and loose powder. The Chief of Ordnance argues that the weight of the metallic cartridge, eighty pounds, and the possibility that the horses may injure their hoofs on the empty exploded cases lying on the ground, condemn fixed ammunition. It is further said that there is danger of explosion in the ammunition cases, apparently overlooking the greater danger from carrying loose powder in bags. The dispute between the Ordnance Department and the Lieutenant-General will have to be settled by the Secretary of War, and he should act promptly. There is sufficient data furnished by recent wars to admit of the question being settled without regard to merely theoretical considerations. The man assumes a heavy responsibility who sends our troops to battle with guns less effective than those they must encounter in the field.

General Miles's action has taken the form of a written protest to the Secretary of War on behalf of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification against the adoption of the field gun advocated by the Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department also has still under consideration the adoption of an automatic machine pistol to take the place of the regulation revolver now in use. Several varieties of pistols of this description have been tested by officers of the Department, and the one which seems to have received favorable consideration is the Colt automatic pistol. Undoubtedly either this or the Mauser pistol will be finally adopted when the Ordnance Department is ready. At present the Ordnance Department has several hundred of the Colt automatic pistols in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, where it is the intention to have them given an exhaustive test in actual operations. No reports have yet been received on the usefulness of the Colt arm, but it is believed that it will prove a success. It is nearly three years since the excellencies of the Mauser automatic pistol were called to the attention of the Ordnance Department by Capt. Fredk. S. Foltz, 2d Cav., who published a description of it in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. In view of the urgent necessity of providing our troops with the best weapons, it would seem that the matter should long since have passed beyond the stage of "consideration" by the Ordnance Department. We have received letters from line officers complaining of delay in this matter and making the very reasonable suggestion that the question of automatic pistols should long since have been determined by their use in the field and not by experimental tests in the hands of Ordnance officers. The excuses for such delays as this, which may be suffered in time of peace, whatever may be thought of their soundness, cannot prevail in time of war, when there are much better methods than proving-ground tests to determine questions of fact.

Shanghai letters of June 30, recently received by Naval officers in this country, give vivid accounts of the disturbing condition of social and business life there by reason of the Boxer outbreak. The opinion is expressed by the Americans who have spent their lives in Shanghai that the Boxer excitement will speedily die a natural death, leaving a legacy of treaties to be reformed on clearer bases for the Chinese side of the question. Trade has reached almost a standstill in many directions, and in tea alone the falling off in business has reached about eighty per cent., the reduction in a single item of Russian brick tea being from 16,000,000 pounds to a little less than 10,000,000 pounds. Many foreigners have left Shanghai for Japanese resorts, and in a general way the situation is greatly disjuncted.

COMMISSIONS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

As a result of the examinations recently held in the various military departments, the following enlisted men are promoted to 2d Lieutenant, Regular Army:

James E. Veche, Sgt. Troop D, 6th Cav.; Philip W. Corbuser, 1st Sgt., Troop C, 4th Cav.; Edward Calvert 1st Sgt. Troop M, 1st Cav.; assigned to 9th Cav.

Bruce Palmer, Sgt., Troop H, 6th Cav.; James Huston Corp., Troop F, 6th Cav.; assigned to 10th Cav.

John B. Murphy, Q. M. S., Bat. B, 4th Art.; Ward Dabney, Corp., Co. H, 10th Inf.; David A. Lindsay, Sgt., Bat. L, 2d Art., assigned to 1st Inf.

Frank B. Edwards, Sgt., Bat. H, 4th Art.; Robert M. Elliott, Electrician Sgt., 2d Inf.

George C. Lewis, Sgt., Troop M, 3d Cav.; assigned to 3d Inf.

Bruno T. Scher, Corp., Co. M, 8th Inf.; assigned to 5th Inf.

Elliott M. Norton, Corp., Co. L, 18th Inf.; assigned to 6th Inf.

William Korst, Elec. Sergt., assigned to 7th Inf.

Nels Anderson, Sergt., Troop C, 1st Cav.; John T. Berry, Corp., Bat. A, 3d Art., assigned to 7th Inf.

Elliott Caslars, Pvt., Co. H, 15th Inf.; Frank H. Kalde, Sgt., Co. M, 2d Inf.; assigned to 8th Inf.

Paul M. Goodrich, 1st Sgt., Co. M, 14th Inf.; Thomas M. Baine, Q. M. Sgt., Bat. E, 6th Art.; assigned to 9th Inf.

Wm. H. Patterson, Pvt., Troop B, 3d Cav.; Thomas M. Hunter, Corp., Bat. O, 2d Art.; Walter L. Reed, 1st Sgt., Bat. N, 2d Art.; Russell C. Hand, Corp., Troop G, 3d Cav.; assigned to 10th Inf.

Joseph C. Kay, Corp., Co. D, Bat'g Engrs.; William M. Kistler, Sgt. Bat. D, 7th Art.; assigned to 11th Inf.

Arthur H. Freshwater, Corp., Troop K, 6th Cav.; Elverton E. Fuller, Corp., Co. E, 3d Inf.; assigned to 12th Inf.

La Vergne L. Gregg, 1st Sgt., Co. M, 2d Inf., assigned to 13th Inf.

William W. Taylor, Jr., Bat. Sgt. Major, 4th Inf.; assigned to 14th Inf.

Gnd Morgan, Pvt., Co. K, 15th Inf.; Gustave A. Wieser, Sgt. Bat. G, 4th Art.; assigned to 15th Inf.

Frank H. Adams, 1st Sgt., Co. I, 17th Inf., assigned to 16th Inf.

Leonard J. Mygatt, Corp., Co. H, 23d Inf., assigned to 17th Inf.

Oliver F. Snyder, Act. Hosp. Steward, assigned to the 18th Inf.

James V. Guthrie, Comsy. Sergt., 13th Inf., assigned to 20th Inf.

Henry A. Bell, 1st Sgt., Co. M, 20th Inf.; William S. Neely, Sgt., Bat. A, 6th Art.; Ernest G. Smith, 1st Sgt., Co. L, 17th Inf.; George R. Greene, Comsy. Sgt., 9th Inf., assigned to 22d Inf.

Charles L. Woodhouse, Electrician Sergt.; George A. Herbst, Pvt., Bat. K, 6th Art., assigned to 23d Inf.

Ira F. Fravel, Sgt., Co. L, 5th Inf.; Bertram P. Johnson, Pvt., Co. H, 7th Inf.; Edward Lee Rains, Act. Hosp. Steward, assigned to 24th Inf.

Philip J. Lauber, Corp., Bat. B, 6th Art.; John Jackson, Hospital Steward; Ned M. Green, Corp., Co. D, 7th Inf., assigned to 25th Inf.

The remaining vacancies, about 27 in number, will probably be filled from civil life.

THE SIX ARMORED CRUISERS.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved and sent to shipbuilders in the United States a circular defining the brief characteristics of the three armored cruisers authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, and the three armored cruisers authorized by the act of June 7, 1900. The bids on all six vessels will be opened in December. Each vessel must be completed within 36 months, under a penalty of \$300 for each additional day for the first month, and \$600 for each additional day thereafter. If the speed falls below 22 knots, the minimum required by the contracts, and exceeds 20 knots an hour, the vessel will be accepted at a reduced price at the rate of \$50,000 a quarter-knot deficiency in speed from 22 to 21½ knots, and at the rate of \$100,000 a quarter-knot deficiency from 21½ to 20 knots. If the speed falls below 20 knots, the vessel will, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be rejected or accepted at a reduced price to be arranged.

The sheathed vessels are to have not less than 13,800 tons, and the unsheathed 13,400 tons, and to have a bunker capacity of 2,000 tons.

Each ship is to have an armor belt at the water line 7 feet 6 inches wide and tapering from 6 inches to 5 inches in thickness. At bow and stern the armor plates will be 3½ inches thick. The side armor will be five inches thick. There will be a protective deck of nickel steel, 1½ inches thick on the flat, and 4 inches on the slopes. All woodwork must be fireproof. Each vessel will be fitted as a flagship. In addition to the armored protection, the 6-inch guns on the gun deck are to be further protected by splinter bulkheads of 2½-inch nickel steel between each pair of guns.

The main battery will consist of four 8-inch rifles of 45 calibres in length, and fourteen 6-inch rifles of 50 calibres in length. The secondary battery will consist of eighteen 3-inch breech-loading rifles (14-pounders); twelve 3-pounder guns, four 1-pounder automatic guns, four 1-pounder single shot guns, two 3-inch field guns, two machine guns and six automatic guns of small calibre. Each ship will have two torpedo tubes.

Two classes of bids are desired on the armored cruisers authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, namely, bids for sheathed and coppered vessels, and bids for the same ships not sheathed and coppered, the Department reserving the right to adopt either form of construction. Bids on armored cruisers authorized by the act of June 7, 1900 should be on unsheathed vessels only.

The total weight of the electric installation must not exceed 158.7 tons, and that of the equipment outfit 305.83 tons.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Two additional batteries of light artillery have been ordered by the War Department to China. These are Battery M, 7th Art., stationed at Washington Barracks, and Battery C, of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Adams. Following out the expressed policy of the War Department, these batteries have been ordered to proceed to Nagasaki, with the understanding that in case of a satisfactory settlement of the Chinese troubles before their arrival, they will be diverted to the Philippines. Battery M will not leave for the Pacific coast before the arrival at Washington Barracks of Battery F, now under orders to proceed home from Havana, Cuba.

The work of preparing the 3,000 additional marines designated for service in China, as stated in the Army and Navy Journal of July 28, is progressing rapidly. Enlistments are being made every day in large numbers, and the marines will be dispatched in the near future. Gen. Henry C. Cochrane, commanding the marine guard at the Boston Navy Yard, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku, China, and assume command of all the marines stationed in that country. He relieves Colonel Meade, who was condemned by a medical board and ordered home for treatment. Col. Webb Hayes will go to China and be attached to the personal staff of Major General

Chaffee, although he will not hold a commission in the Army. No more troops will be in the near future ordered to China unless the situation there demands heavy reinforcements from this country. With the forces now there and those en route, it is considered by the War Department that this country has furnished its quota, but in case General Chaffee makes a further call for men, they will be sent immediately, and probably from the Philippine Islands.

RELATIVE STANDING AT WEST POINT.

The statement in the New York "Sun" as to the soldierly qualities of Cadet MacArthur is based upon the fact that Grant, who follows him in class standing, has been appointed a 1st corporal and thus ranks MacArthur in the Cadet battalion. The following is the standing of the first five men in the present 1st 2d and 3d classes as determined by the annual examination:

Present, 1st Class.		Phil. Chem. Reg. ing. duct.		Drill Draw-Con.	
1. Johnston, Edward N., Ore.	1	3	1	11	6
2. Sherrill, Clarence O., N. C.	3	2	13	22	7
3. Poole, John H., Wis.	2	6	2	4	22
4. Peck, Ernest D., Wis.	5	7	22	1	9
5. Caples, William G., Mo.	7	1	12	70	10
2d Class.		Math. French. Ish. ing. duct.		Span-Draw-Con.	
1. Mitchell, William A., Ga.	3	1	1	4	6
2. Hannum, Warren T., Pa.	2	12	7	9	4
3. Telford, Charles, Utah	1	9	4	25	20
4. Ralston, Robert R., Pa.	6	2	3	16	30
5. Longley, Francis F., Mich.	4	20	28	1	3
3d Class.		Eng. Drill Con.		Ing. duct.	
1. MacArthur, Douglas, Wis.	1	1	2	1	2
2. Grant, Ulysses S., at large	8	21	1	3	34
3. Collins, Owen G., Ill.	10	8	7	5	12
4. Leeds, Charles T., Mass.	5	32	3	14	22
5. Nicholas, Wm., at large	11	5	5	4	21

Grant leads the class in French, and MacArthur in other studies, including Drill Regulations. The record of the man who ranks MacArthur in conduct is made up for only a part of the year, as he has been absent since September last. The comparison made by the "Sun" was in any case an unnecessary one, and the facts both as to the excellent standing and the relative standing of the two ranking men of the third class, speak for themselves.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Havana, Cuba, July 16.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Government is moving troops out of Cuba but the 2d Artillery is not to be considered at all in the matter. We have been deprived of all the benefits received by our Volunteers for the War with Spain and transported to a tropical climate to remain there until they see fit to relieve us. It was to be understood that we would only be left here for a short time and then divided up into battalions and sent home to recruit and then exchange with other troops in Cuba so as to give all a chance to build up a little after their service in Cuba. Perhaps we are kept here because our sick report shows that there is no sickness of any account in the command. There are plenty of men here now who will never be able to do anything else than depend on the Government for their support. Owing to the hardships of a tropical climate eighteen months in long enough to keep anybody here. Let us be relieved by those who have not been out of the States yet. For humanity's sake if for nothing else give us a few months back in our own country. We ask that our noble Secretary of War will do this and remain his loyal subjects,

2D U. S. ARTILLERY.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Schedule for Week Ending August 11, 1900.

6th, Monday, 9:30. Conference and explanation of war charts. 11:45. "Development of the battleship and composition of the fleet," Naval Constructor Capps.

7th, Tuesday, 9:30. Conference on Main Problem. 11:45. "Development of the battleship and composition of the fleet," Naval Constructor Capps.

8th, Wednesday, 9:30. Committees 1 and 3, War games; Committees 2 and 4, preparation for Strategic situation. 11:45. "Monroe Doctrine," Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University.

9th, Thursday, 9:30. Committees 1 and 3, War games, interior waters; Committee 2 and 4, preparation for Strategic situation. 11:45. "Insurgency," Professor George G. Wilson, of Brown University.

10th, Friday, 9:30. Committees 1 and 3, Tactical studies, individual solutions; Committees 2 and 4, preparation for Strategic situation. 11:45. "Insurgency," Professor George G. Wilson, of Brown University.

11th, Saturday, 9:30. Strategic situation—combined Army and Navy operations in area of Main Problem.

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds in a recent decision that an officer of the Navy in the service March 3, 1899, is entitled to the rate of pay he was then receiving, or which he would thereafter have received under the old law, in the various grades or ranks to which he was afterwards actually promoted, if greater than his pay would have been under the new law; but he is not entitled to the pay of grades under the old law to which he might have been promoted but for the passage of the Navy personnel act.

The Board presided over by Major-General Brooke to recommend improvements to be made at Governors Island met this week and informally looked over the ground before formulating any decisive plan of action. Questions relating to the establishment at Governors Island of the headquarters of the Army transport service, removal of New York Arsenal, new barracks, etc., are among the matters to be considered, and many changes will doubtless be recommended to accomplish the object in view.

The Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, just issued, contains for the first time the general merit roll of the members of the graduating class, showing proficiency attained in each subject, and arm of service for which graduate was recommended.

An extra force has been put to work at the Frankford Arsenal to catch up with the orders for 30 caliber cartridges of which a heavy order for 7,000,000 has been received, besides orders for shrapnel. Orders to work day and night are expected.

The Wittelsbach recently launched at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, is the first of 11,800 ton vessels, with 15,000 tons horse power, 418 feet, 8 inches long and 68 feet 8 inches beam, having a speed of 18 knots. Four others of her class are in hand.

COLONEL KIMBALL, ASST. Q. M.

We have more than once adverted to the onerous duties of Col. A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Department Quartermaster in New York during the late war and now. He has been and is emphatically now, the right man in the right place. A correspondent says: "His are always busy days, and if a person can enter his office and not find two people and many telephone calls ahead of him, he has stumbled into luck. The Colonel looks after all the movements of ships and transportation of troops, horses, clothing and forage, and several thousand more items. At least everything that is kept in a general store in an Arizona mining camp, and more things besides, are on the manifest of the ordinary Army ship bound for Manila. An Army chaplain has asked for a box of lantern slides, and that is on board. Then there are coffins and blacksmiths' tools, veterinary supplies, reading matter, sterilizers, filters, restraining apparatus for the insane, toothbrushes and combs, shoestrings and razors, cornbeef hash, oysters, pipes, yeast cakes, cheese, towels, pencils, candles, hand basins, borax, soap, olives, shoe blacking and hair oil."

That any one who knows Col. Amos S. Kimball, Asst. Q. M. General, will believe the statements in the daily press that a certain firm was discriminated against in the awarding of contracts we can scarcely imagine. Colonel Kimball's own statement meets the situation: "I have never in my life had any personal business transactions with any individual or company with whom I carried on public business, and anything to the contrary that appears in any newspaper, or emanates from any other source whatever, is absolutely false."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Recent letters at the Navy Department from Panama are to the effect that work on the Panama Canal is being pushed with greater vigor and earnestness than at any time since its inauguration. Thousands of laborers are now at work, and machinery, brought mainly from France and Belgium, is being installed in larger amount than ever before. It is evident from all the information at hand that the Panama Canal people are not going to permit the Nicaragua Company to have a walk-over in the matter, but the most strenuous exertions must be put forth if the latter company is to make real headway against the already partly completed Panama Canal.

Our enterprising French contemporary, the "Armée et Marine," had in a recent issue copious illustrations of the progress of the work. Until one sees such a photographic record of the development of this enterprise, it is hard to grasp the magnitude of the undertaking and the steady advancement that has been made. The two chief difficulties in the way of the Panama engineers are the Cordillera range and the Chagres river. Because of the mountains a sea level water course would necessitate a depth of the excavation of more than 350 feet. Even with locks the depth would have to exceed 270 feet. The torrential rush of the waters of the Chagres would prove a great danger to the canal unless extensive defences were made for it.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The troops which France is sending to China form an expeditionary corps consisting of two regiments of marine infantry, a group of four batteries of marine artillery, sections of engineers and telegraphists, details of hospital attendants and bearers, and the necessary equipment for establishing hospitals on the spot, there being two surgeons attached to each regiment and to the artillery group. The infantry regiments are the 16th and 17th, each formed in three battalions of 600 men. The first was despatched from Indo-China to Taku, and the second proceeded from Toulon in the Nive, Cachar and Colombo, which also carried the batteries and reserve ammunition, while the engineers and telegraphists are in the Vinh-Long. The artillery group consists of four batteries each, with 110 men and sixty-five draught animals. The guns are provided with 130 rounds of ammunition, and 2,400 rounds are being sent out in the Vinh-Long. The provision of ammunition for the infantry is 122 cartridges per rifle, and a reserve of 500 rifles and a million cartridges have been embarked in the Nive.

The last number of the "Journal of the United States Artillery" contains much valuable material. The report by Capt. Geo. W. Van Deusen on his experiences with the Maxim-Nordenfolt mountain gun in the Philippines, of which we gave a synopsis, is published in full with a map. It is proposed to send some of these guns to China. Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th Art., continues his excellent account of the second Boer war and gives with it twenty-five maps, diagrams and illustrations. There are translations of professional articles from foreign periodicals by Lieuts. Geo. Blakely and Joseph L. Knowlton, professional notes, and an index to current artillery literature.

Mrs. White, widow of the late Surgeon S. S. White, U. S. N., residing at 2405 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal., announces in our advertising columns that she has decided to take into her home a few paying guests. Ladies and gentlemen of the Army and Navy preferred.

Transports are expected in New York from Cuba about as follows: Crook with portion of 1st Inf. about Aug. 4; Rawlins with portion of 1st Inf. about Aug. 7; Sedgwick, with Squadron 5th Cav. and battalion 11th Inf. about Aug. 11.

An echo of the Spanish-American war is found in the report that the last of the destitute Cubans released from prison in Spain after the war were sent back to Cuba by our Consul at Malaga, Spain, on July 14.

Shanghai, Aug. 3. Americans left Chungking yesterday. Li told French Consul to-day no messages will be delivered to Ministers because foreigners are advancing on Peking. Two pro-foreign members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were benched on 27th for urging preservation of Ministers, by Li Ping Hong, now commanding troops in Peking. He ordered the Paoing massacre.

GOODNOW, U. S. Consul-General.

San Francisco, Aug. 2. Transport Meade sailed at 5 yesterday afternoon with Col. W. Hayes, Int. U. S. Vols.; Capt. Fredendall, Asst. Q. M., and Krug, 20th Inf.; Lieuts. Morris, 8th, and Lindsey, 10th Cav.; Co. E, Battalion Engrs., four officers, 145 men; field, staff, band, Troops B, G, H and I, 2d Cav., ten officers, 329 men; field, staff, Co.'s I, K, L and M, 15th Inf., thirteen officers, 612 men; nine medical officers; twenty-two Hospital Corps men; three recruits, D, 15th Inf.; six men, guard, returning to Manila; Lieut.-Col. Williams, 15th Inf., commanding troops on transport.

SHAFTER.

PERSONALS.

Recent advices from the fleet under command of Rear-Admiral Schley point out the remarkable change in public sentiment among the South American people visited by the Chicago, on the subject of the influence of the United States upon European politics. The impression prevails in Brazil, among the better class of natives, that this country will, in the near future, become the practical arbiter in many things where Great Britain has been the nation of last resort. This is the more remarkable because in the sentiment among the South American Republics has been distinctly the other way, and it has been openly said, on more than one occasion, that the United States could never aspire to continental recognition on account of the isolated status of the country. Steam, electricity and the Navy have, however, changed all that, and to-day this Republic is regarded as the one power of the nations whose every exertion will be in the line of force tempered by justice and right. No nation, apparently, sees in America a possible spoiler of rights or territory.

From Samoa come reports of the condition of affairs in that far-away possession of Uncle Sam, mostly favorable, and it seems that nothing can exceed the patriotism of the inhabitants of Pago-Pago for their new citizenship. "Me all samee Melican man" is the favorite method of demonstrating their love for the country of their adoption. The sanitary conditions are good, very little sickness having been experienced since the advent of the Abarenda at Pago-Pago. The usual weather has been experienced, but up to the middle of June no gales or bad weather had visited the group. Work on the coaling station for the Bureau of Equipment was being prosecuted with all the vigor expected from the leisure-loving Samoan, and the completion of the facilities for handling Government fuel are nearing completion. The native dread of German domination is noted, and it is believed that trouble will be experienced on the island of Upolo, belonging to the German Government, in the near future, owing to the harsh methods employed in the German contact with the natives.

In a recent interview on the subject, Secretary of the Navy Long intimated that in view of the excellent showing made by Rear-Admiral Kempff during the period of his command at Taku it was more than probable he would be given an independent command, the prospect being that Admiral Remey would retain command of our naval forces acting against China, while Admiral Kempff would assume command at Manila. Recent confidential advices from our military and naval authorities at Manila indicate that the necessity for a large naval force at that point is rapidly disappearing, and as a result the force there will probably be confined to the captured gunboats together with the regular gunboats designed for service in the far east. An impression prevails in the State and Navy Departments that on cessation of actual hostilities between China and the rest of the world the expediency of maintaining a large fleet of small vessels on the Chinese coasts will be open to question, the sentiment being that the presence of a large fleet of small vessels would militate against a peaceful attitude between the two nations.

It is becoming somewhat of a puzzle among the Departments of the Navy to fix upon a use, in times of peace, for the large number of torpedo boats and destroyers now approaching completion. There are no men available, nor are there likely to be, for the proper manning of these valuable craft; neither is the Government provided with a fresh water basin in which the boats can be laid up in ordinary. New Orleans fondly aspires to the custody of several of the larger destroyers, having in view the possibilities of the repair yard and dry dock now nearly ready for installation at Algiers, but the Department has thus far given no hint of its intentions in the matter. It is probable, however, that all of these boats and destroyers will be commissioned for brief service, and at intervals in the future will be mobilized with the intention of maintaining them in an efficient condition of preparation for any contingency likely to arise.

The daily papers report that Colonel Davis, Professor of Law, and Captain Thompson, of the Tactical Department at West Point, have been appointed a Court of Inquiry to investigate the recent "silence" rebuke given by the cadets to Lieutenant Lindsey. The day following the "silence" Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the Academy, issued an order that he would hold the commandant of each table, of which there are twenty, responsible for the conduct of the men at their respective tables, and gave them twenty-four hours in which to submit a written explanation. Those explanations were not satisfactory. Each cadet is being examined separately by the Court.

Surgeon-General Van Reypen, U. S. N., has in contemplation, it is understood, the inauguration of a complete series of observations in all parts of the world visited by our war vessels, looking to the better understanding of the numerous diseases incident to those portions of the world's surface. It is expected that a large quantity of valuable information will thus be collected. Detailed instructions will be formulated in due time. The idea is not new, but its application will be on a more careful and specific scale than anything hitherto attempted by our medical authorities. The British Government has made special studies of disease existing in its far eastern colonies and possessions.

The menace of leprosy has led General MacArthur to appoint a board to select an island in the Philippines for the segregation of lepers. The improvement of conditions in the islands is indicated by the addition of more open ports to those already inviting commerce. Ubay, Inbanga and Guindulman, Island of Bohol, and Inajay, Island of Panay, are among these.

The sixth in the series of Stephen Crane's "Great Battles of the World" appears in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden being its hero. "The Sign of the Seven Sins," by William Le Queux, is the complete novel in this number.

Mrs. R. E. L. Spence is at Camilla, Ga., for a visit. Lieut. A. W. Yates, U. S. A., will be at Cranberry Lake, Newwood P. O., N. Y. Capt. Robert L. Brown, U. S. A., has gone to Buchanan, W. Va., on sick leave. Rear Admiral John Schouler, U. S. N., retired, is at the Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H. Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md. Capt. W. F. Martin, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Cuba. Medical Director D. Dickinson, U. S. N., has gone to Jamestown, N. Y. Capt. J. Pitcher, 1st Cav., has changed his address from Fort Meade, S. D., to New London, N. H. Capt. J. M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., on sick leave, is at present at Omaha, Neb. Col. W. V. Richards, A. A. G. (Major, 7th Inf.), from Cuba on leave, is at present at Williamsburg, Mass. Col. D. Parker, U. S. A., has left Sulphur Springs, Va., for Blue Mountain, Washington Co., Maryland. Capt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., retired, was a recent visitor in San Juan, P. R. He left Bogota on the breaking out of the Colombian revolution. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Calef, 3d Art., was in New York this week with quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is en route to San Francisco. The address of Capt. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., who is on duty with his company (I) is Tien-Tsin, China, via Taku, China.

Rear Admiral J. A. Smith, Pay Director, U. S. N., sailed for Europe Aug. 2 on the steamship Kaiser Friedrich.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee and children have arrived at Waterford, Conn., where they will be until the first of September at the Oswegatchie House.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Tiernon, 5th Art., is expected in New York shortly on promotion, and will go most likely to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty with batteries of his regiment there.

Another interesting case is that of Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 4th Inf., who was so anxious to see China that he prevailed on an officer of the redoubtable Ninth to exchange places with him.

Governors Island has been lively with young lieutenants of all arms, graduates of this year, reporting at Department Headquarters for orders to join regiments in Cuba and Porto Rico.

A camp of Spanish-American war veterans at Orange, N. J., has been named in honor of the gallant Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 9th Inf., killed recently in battle in China.

Major R. J. Gibson, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave at 18 Trumbull street, New Haven, Conn., was called to Washington, D. C., this week to report to the surgeon-general.

Lieut.-Comdr. Jno. N. Jordan, U. S. N., is attached to the captured gunboat Isla de Cuba, and is stationed at Manila. These gunboats are of great service among the islands of the Philippine archipelago.

Lieut. Jos. L. Jayne, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Newark, at Taku, has been assigned the duty of ascertaining all the information necessary about the Pei-Ho River, and has entered upon his work.

Capt. F. V. Krug, 20th Inf., and Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 10th Cav., and Col. Webb Hayes, honorary aide to General Chaffee, sailed from San Francisco for China Aug. 1 on the transport Meade.

Mrs. May and daughter, family of Capt. H. J. May, Q. M., commanding the U. S. transport Crook, left Tuesday for Ohio, where they will remain until Sept. 20, when they return to New York, Miss May to attend the school of the Misses Ely on Riverside drive.

Capt. Geo. E. Ide, U. S. N., has so far recovered from his recent illness that he has reported for duty as captain of the yard at Mare Island, relieving Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U. S. N., whose promotion from captain made the vacancy taken by Captain Ide.

Orders this week take from the Department of the East for service in China its only two light batteries, Capt. M. M. Macomb's L; Batt M, at Washington Barracks, and Capt. W. P. Stone's C, at Fort Adams. Both will give a good account of themselves wherever they go.

Thomas Harding, the eighteen-year-old son of Captain Harding, hospital ship Relief, now at Manila, proved himself a hero at Rye, N. Y. July 31, by saving two young ladies from drowning. He is a cadet at the Hudson River Military Academy, which has a summer camp at Oakland Beach.

Appointments to the Military Academy during the past week are: George Dillman, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Horace M. Jenkins (alt.), Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thomas W. Hammond, Ashland, Ore.; Ralph L. Button (alt.), Hood River, Ore.; Alvin B. Barber, Portland, Ore.; Henry McConnell, Portland, Ore.; Charles F. Fox, Downington, Pa.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Aug. 1, 1900: Col. J. L. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. M. M. Mills, U. S. A.; Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, U. S. N.; W. C. Myers, U. S. R. C. S.; Lieut. S. G. Chiles, U. S. A.; Major E. S. Godfrey, U. S. A.; Major Wm. H. Corbusier, U. S. A.; Med. Director G. W. Woods, U. S. N.

A correspondent at Tallunga, P. I., referring to recent festivities there on what is known as "Branding Day" writes: Col. C. C. Hood, 16th Inf., Military Governor, was invited, but was unable to be present on account of his many pressing duties. On one side of a street a large arch was erected with patriotic inscriptions, one being "Welcome to Colonel Hood, our Military Governor." Lieut. J. E. Woodward, Commissary, 16th Inf., who was present at the feast, was enthusiastically received. Such demonstrations of friendship towards the Americans show approval and confidence in the American Government.

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke and Col. G. L. Gillespie and A. S. Kimball have been engaged this week in formulating their report as to the improvement of Governors Island called for by recent orders from the War Department. The question involves one affecting the garrisons of the forts in New York harbor, the retention on Governors Island of New York arsenal and other matters affecting the interests of the service generally in the harbor. General Brooke is making daily inspections of the ground, and it is expected that the official report to the Secretary of War will be submitted some time next week. Many in New York hoped in the days gone by that Governors Island might be made a summer park for the pleasure of its citizens, but the military exigencies of the last few years preclude realization of that anticipation.

Lieut. Orrin H. Wolfe, 23d Inf., on an extended sick leave is at 920 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Ensigns W. G. Briggs and John Halligan, U. S. N., sailed for Antwerp, Aug. 1, on the Westernland.

Major Greenough, 7th Art. expects to leave Washington Barracks, D. C., this week for San Francisco, thence to foreign service.

Mrs. H. J. Reilly has left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for Paris Hill, Me., where she is staying at the Hubbard House.

A press statement avers that John F. Carroll, of New York, 101 years old, has recently joined G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., in that city.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., lately on duty in Cuba was expected in New York this week to stay until the end of November next in the U. S.

Brig.-Gen. W. Ludlow, U. S. A., with his aid, Lieut. Halstead Dorey, recently arrived in Berlin, Germany, with a view to a study of the German organization of the general staff.

Mrs. P. E. Traub and her daughter, Margaret, are occupying quarters in the post at Yellowstone Park. They hope to join Lieut. Traub of the 1st Cav. in the Philippines later.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 34th U. S. Vol. Inf. (Capt. 8th U. S. Cav.), and her little daughter will spend August as the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Huse at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rutherford, are summering at Doubting Gap, White Sulphur Springs, near Newville, Pa. Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., is on duty with his regiment in the Philippines.

Bernard Albert Byrne, 4th, the second son of Col. Bernard A. Byrne, who is now serving in the Philippines, and Bertha Bannity Byrne and grandson of Col. Albert Bannity, was christened in Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, Monday evening, July 30, by Bishop Leonard.

Mrs. Snyder, wife of the late Capt. James A. Snyder, U. S. A., and her niece, Miss Carrie P. Snyder, will spend the month of August at Sudbrook Park, Baltimore County, Md., and September at Atlantic City, returning to their home, 1834 Jefferson Place, Washington.

Cable advices report that Lieut.-Comdr. Jesse M. Ropes, U. S. N., has been transferred from the Newark to the naval hospital, Yokohama. He is suffering from illness, but his case is not at all alarming. The despatch indicates that he has suffered an injury to his leg.

Mrs. Lawrence Burton Simonds, wife of Lieut. Simonds, 8th Inf., who has been seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, for the past month, is rapidly recovering. Mrs. Simonds is the guest of Mrs. Henry Raynor Wood, Dwight Place, Englewood, N. J.

A Matanzas note in an Havana paper says: "Lieut. J. Hamilton Stone, surgeon, United States Army, has been ordered to take station at Santa Clara. The Lieutenant is very popular in Matanzas, and his many friends regret the change of station very much."

A recent issue of a San Juan (P. R.) paper said: "Captain H. A. Reed, 5th Art., at El Morro, is the happy father of a girl baby, born the night of the 10th inst. Mother and child are doing well." The same paper says that the Captain is completing a fine residence near El Morro.

When Colonel Richards, A. G. of the Division of Cuba, secured a leave of absence to go to New York, the "Post" of Havana said: "His health has not been good for several months. His work has been hard and he has been constantly on duty for many months. It is due to hard work that his health is impaired."

The Havana "Post" says: "The many friends of Sergeant J. T. Sayles of the Signal Service, U. S. V., will be pleased to hear of his very much deserved promotion to second lieutenant, to date from June 8. Lieut. Sayles has had entire charge of the military telephone service of Havana and Quemados for some time."

Army officers recently registered in New York were Col. W. V. Richards, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. M. E. Hanna, Grand Hotel; Major F. M. Adams, V. D. Dixon, L. S. Morey, R. F. Jackson, C. M. Wasson, V. I. S. Rockwell, J. W. Wilen, Murray Hill; Lieut. S. G. Chiles, Waldorf-Astoria; Col. C. J. Crane, Imperial; Lieut. W. H. Bean, Buckingham.

The recent marriage in London of Lieut. Cornwallis West to Lady Randolph Churchill recalls the fact that the son of the latter, the well-known correspondent, Winston Spencer Churchill, will soon come to the United States to lecture on the War in South Africa under the direction of Major Pond, at a compensation, it is stated, of \$50,000.

Comdr. W. A. Windsor, U. S. N., who has been for some months acting as Government inspector at the Crescent Shipbuilding Works, Elizabethport, N. J., is on the sick list from a slight attack of paralysis experienced a few weeks since. His condition is not at all alarming, but his friends feel considerable anxiety on his account, his age, fifty-nine years, rendering an attack of this sort doubly dangerous.

The Havana "Post" said recently: "The many friends of Major Orlando Ducker in this city will be pained to hear that he is sick at Arroyo Naranjo and that he is suffering from yellow fever. The Major has been on duty at Quemados where it is generally supposed he contracted the disease. He has treated yellow fever for two years, both here and at Santiago, and has never before contracted it."

In a recent letter to a British Marine Journal, Dr. Conan Doyle calls attention to those "patriots of the South Africa War," the medical orderlies, who are not picturesque, but who during the epidemic of enteric fever at Bloemfontein in the undermanned hospitals were on duty thirty-six out of forty-eight hours—"and what these duties were—how sordid and obscene—let those who have been through such an epidemic tell." Our own Hospital Corps is worthy of like commendation.

A Washington correspondent writes: "The correct version of Major Webb C. Hayes's going to China is this: He recently returned from the Philippines and resigned. When, in spite of this, he was detailed for service in China, there were rumors that he was going in a political capacity. It is now learned that he is going out of pure patriotism. He is to pay his own expenses and is not to receive a cent of pay. He pleaded for the privilege, and it was granted. He is to serve nominally on the staff of General Chaffee."

Col. Theodore A. Baldwin met with a slight accident recently, while on a tour of inspection at Columbia Barracks, Havana, the wood work giving away and allowing him to fall through the break in it, lacerating his eyelid and cutting his wrist, causing an ugly wound in the latter. He accounts himself exceedingly fortunate in not having received more serious injuries. Visitors to his quarters enjoy examining his souvenir of Santiago which is a drinking spoon, the handle of which is made of centenes obtained from a Spanish officer.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. S. Brown, 3d Inf., on sick leave is visiting at 25 Harrison street, Lowell, Mass.

Col. Chas. F. Robe, 9th Inf., was expected to join his regiment in China this week from Manila.

Capt. O. M. Lissak, O. D., is a recent arrival at Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., from Havana, Cuba.

Capt. P. E. Trippe, Adjutant, 10th Cav., on duty in Cuba, is on a few weeks visit to the United States.

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., lately visiting in Reading, Pa., is now in Chicago on duty with General Wheeler.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, now at Ilchester, Md., will return to New York next week to sail for San Juan.

Chaplain Wm. E. Edmondson, U. S. N., who has been assigned to the U. S. S. Lancaster, is instructor and superintendent of the apprentices.

It is denied now that Geronimo has gone mad, but it is alleged that he is living peacefully with his squaw on the Fort Sill military reservation.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, is visiting his father-in-law, Lieutenant-General Miles, in Washington, D. C.

Major H. S. Kilbourne, surgeon, U. S. A., one of our busiest of medical officers, left New York this week on a short official visit to Newport News, Va.

Capt. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., after a pleasant recuperative tour of duty at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., expects shortly to join his regiment on foreign service.

The article by Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., in the July number of the journal of the "Military Service Institution" on staff reorganization, will amply repay reading.

Passed Asst. Surgeon Chas. M. De Valin, U. S. N., who is attached to the Naval Hospital at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is a son of the late Chief Engineer C. E. De Valin.

Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, U. S. N., under suspension, has taken up his residence in Georgetown, Ohio, and intends remaining there until the expiration of his suspension.

Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., who has taken over the duty of L. H. Inspector for the 11th district, will remain until next spring, his headquarters being U. S. Public Building, Detroit, O.

Capt. William P. Stone took his Light Battery C from Fort Adams, R. I., this week to participate in the Elks Carnival from July 30 to Aug. 4. A. A. Surg. G. D. Ramsay went with the battery.

Passed Asst. Engr. Chas. H. Manning, U. S. N. (retired), is connected with the works of the Ameskeag Company of Manchester, N. H., and is regarded as one of the most valuable members of the mill staff.

Among the arrivals at San Francisco July 31 from Manila, in the Warren, were Lieut.-Col. Thos. R. Hamer, 37th Inf., U. S. V.; Major J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, and Major Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.

Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., whose service since the commencement of the Spanish-American war has been continuous and most arduous, now comes home from Porto Rico for a well-earned respite from his labors.

Asst. Naval Constructor J. D. Beuret, U. S. N., is on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and has, in addition to the actual duties of inspection, the business of testing all material coming under the cognizance of his Bureau.

The New York jury in the case of Corporal Adolph Sass, U. S. A., who accidentally or otherwise shot a disreputable woman with whom he consorted, while on a spree, have disagreed, and it is expected that he will be released on his own recognizance.

Capt. L. J. Allen, U. S. N., at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has in contemplation tendering his application for the voluntary retired list in accordance with the terms of the Personnel act. Captain Allen will not retire for age until February 23, 1902.

Lieut. Gustav Kaemmerling, U. S. N., is on inspection duty at the works of Geo. Lawley & Sons, South Boston, also on inspection duty at the works of the Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass. At the latter point the cruiser Des Moines is under construction.

Among the recent promotions made in the Marine Corps the friends of Paym. G. A. Sawyer, U. S. N., retired, are pleased to note the name of Lieut. Raymond Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. M. C., who has been advanced to the rank of first lieutenant in the Corps. Lieutenant Sawyer will probably receive distant service orders with the next list of recruits to go to China.

A few days before Col. D. H. Kinzie took leave of his command at Jackson Barracks, a very beautiful meerschbaum pipe and Delft tobacco jar was presented to him by the soldiers of the garrison, as a token of the "high esteem" in which he was held. The Colonel has always been a great favorite with his men, and is a soldier in every sense of the word.

The recent detail of Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U. S. N., for duty as executive officer of the U. S. S. R. S. Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., will continue only so long as may be necessary for a complete recovery from the serious illness during his enforced "hiking" with the Filipinos. Lieut.-Comdr. Gillmore is desirous of duty in the far East as soon as his strength has been restored, and it is not improbable his wishes may be acceded to.

A correspondent referring to King Victor Emanuel III. of Italy, just called to the throne by the murder of his father, says: "The new king is not bad looking, but his blondish hair and light blue eyes made him seem insignificant by the side of his strikingly strong-faced father and mother with their masses of black hair and their magnificent eyes. King Humbert's 'occhioni,' his big eyes that seemed to look through and through you, were known from one end of Italy to the other. After the Crown Prince's marriage there was another unflattering contrast with the splendid figure of his Montenegrin bride."

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., who will be fifty-nine years old October 11, was appointed from Illinois to the Naval Academy in 1858, but in May of 1861 this class was ordered into active service on account of the requirements of the war then just beginning, and in this way young Kempff saw no inconsiderable active service before achieving his majority. He was number nine in a class of thirty-two, and the only members of the class remaining in the service are Rear-Admirals Sumner, Higginson and Day, the latter having retired at his own request last March. Admiral Kempff has one son who is also in the Navy, Ensign Clarence S. Kempff, U. S. N., now on the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and who entered the Naval Academy May 19, 1893.

Gen. J. Pulido is Minister of War in Venezuela's latest cabinet.

Major-Gen. A. R. Chaffee arrived at Taku July 28, and went on to Tien-Tsin.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, sailed from New York for Havana July 30.

Lieut. Dean Tilford, 1st Cav., paid a hurried visit to his parents previous to leaving with his regiment for China.

Secretary of the Navy Long resumed work at the Navy Department July 28, after a short vacation in Massachusetts.

Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, U. S. A., is still at Saranac Lake, N. Y., with quarters at Newport Cottage.

Major G. G. Greenough, 7th Art., commandant of Washington Barracks, visited at Fort McHenry and in Baltimore this week.

Governor Roosevelt and Gen. Francis V. Greene have been yachting in the Sound and incidentally discussing affairs of State.

Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., is a recent arrival in New York, en route to his regiment. He temporarily registered at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., was presented with a handsome sword by military and civilian friends in Havana before leaving there for China.

Major J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, a recent arrival in San Francisco, was due in Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week, to report to General Greely for orders.

Lieut.-Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d Inf., now commanding at Fort Thomas, Ky., is now very busy at this post getting the regiment into shape for active service on short notice.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, en route from Cuba to China, has been visiting relatives in New York City. He is accompanied by his two aides, Lieut. G. S. Turner, 10th Inf., and Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 2d Cav.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U. S. N., has, since reporting for duty on the Asiatic Station, been doing duty at the Cavite dock yard, but will be relieved from that station as soon as Comdr. Ogden reports for that duty.

Asst. Surgeon E. V. Armstrong, U. S. N., is detailed for medical duty with the Marine Battalion ashore at Cavite, P. I. Up to the present time no information is at hand that he has been detailed to accompany the Marines to China.

Lieut. Geo. W. McElroy, U. S. N., is on inspection duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., in connection with fitting the Wisconsin for sea, and it is understood that this officer will make a cruise on the ship when commissioned, as engineer officer.

C. A. L. Totten, formerly of the U. S. Army, who believes that all things tend towards the fulfillment of prophecies of the Bible, according to a "Sun" reporter finds it impossible to forecast the outcome of the Chinese uprising. This is rather strange on the part of Mr. Totten.

Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, U. S. N. (retired), resides in Philadelphia, and is an unfrequent visitor to the Navy Yard at League Island. His city address is, during the autumn and winter, 1425 Master street, Philadelphia, Pa. During the summer months Chief Engineer Ayres, with his family, spends the heated term among the cool resorts of the mountains and at the sea shore.

Lieut. Houston Eldredge, U. S. N., is under treatment at the Hot Springs of Arkansas for rheumatism. The Army and Navy Hospital at that place is receiving many accessions to its number, principally from the Philippines and Cuba. The practice of fitting our ships with metallic bulkheads in place of the wooden structures formerly used, is responsible for much of this trouble in the Navy, and with the advent of metallic furniture the trouble is certain to increase.

The recent outbreak of yellow fever threw considerable work on a few officers. Said a recent issue of the Havana Post: "One of the busiest men connected with the army of occupation is Capt. A. N. Stark, U. S. A. who is acting surgeon during the illness of Major Kean. He has all of the duties of the chief surgeon's office and is also in charge of the sanitary office of the city of Marianao and all the hospitals of Quemados. He is living in an ambulance these days and is busy day and night."

A Pacific correspondent referring to the marriage July 24 at Santa Barbara, Cal., of Ensign Harris Laning, U. S. N., to Miss Mabel Clare Nixon, writes: "The wedding was witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom. Miss Blanche Nixon, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Ensign J. J. Raby, U. S. N., was best man. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Laning, of Petersburg, Ill., parents of the groom, went to California to be present at the wedding. Ensign and Mrs. Laning, after spending a few days in Southern California, will go East to await orders at Petersburg, Ill."

Among the passengers on the Havana from Cuba which arrived in New York July 31, were Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., Major O. E. Wood, C. S. (Capt. 5th Art.).

Major W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., recently returned from Cuba, is the subject of a sketch with portrait in the New York "Tribune." The writer says: Major Pitcher is known by his fellows as the "Fighting Judge." This name has come to him because of his varied experiences in Cuba and Porto Rico, at one time as a soldier fighting before Santiago and at another as Police Magistrate of the city of Havana, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections and Chief of Police.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., having recently been presented with a valuable watch by the citizens of El Paso, the Herald of that city says: "Whatever may have been the particular motive of the givers, the general sentiment of the city is one of gratitude to the captain for his consistent efforts to preserve order and carry out his truest duty to the service and to the people of El Paso. It is not too much to say that with some men in command of the fort at the time of the recent murder of Officer Stewart there would have been danger between the negroes at the post and a certain section of the people of the town. But Captain Loughborough hardly slept until he had the guilty men behind the bars. For several nights he did not even remove his clothing, so constantly was he engaged in running down the murderers. His whole heart and activity were thrown into the one problem of finding the men who were responsible for the outrage. The testimonials the captain received recently express far more than the good wishes of a few prominent individuals. The whole city begs to be allowed to join with them in a word of appreciation for the always just and courteous manner in which the post commandant of Fort Bliss has met the people of the city."

Capt. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., on sick leave is at Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., on sick leave, is at Church Creek, Md.

Capt. Chas. R. Tyler, 19th Inf., lately on sick leave was due this week at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, 7th Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with Battery L.

Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe from a pleasant trip to New York and vicinity.

Major Chas. Morris, 7th Art., rejoined at Fort Warren this week from a short leave spent at Roxbury, Mass.

Lieut. F. M. Jones, Signal Corps, an old Governor's Island acquaintance, has left Porto Rico for the United States and will soon join at Fort Myer, Va.

Colonel Thos. F. Barr, Asst. Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., left Chicago this week to spend the summer with his family at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron has moved from 2401 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., to quarters No. 4 Fort Myer, Va.

Surgeon W. R. DuBose, U. S. N., who is stationed at the Naval Academy, has medical charge of the members of the Academic staff, and of officers on duty there.

Capt. Cipriano Andrade, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Midvale Steel Company's works, Nicetown, Pa., and is likely to continue inspection duty until his retirement, March 16, 1902.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long attended the New England Chatauqua "Naval Day" at South Framingham, Mass., July 26, and made an address on the "The United States Navy."

It is suggested that Colonel Henderson, of the British Staff College, who wrote the excellent life of Stonewall Jackson, should be the historian of the South African war. He has been until lately on the staff of Lord Roberts.

Dr. Washburn, one of the medical staff at the Second Division Hospital, Angeles, P. I., was seriously hurt while out riding some time ago, by his horse rearing and falling on him. Advances from Manila dated June 8 said he would soon be fit for duty.

Capt. E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C., is in command of the Marine guard stationed at the Puget Sound Naval Station at Bremerton, Wash. The station is not particularly sought after, but the climate is bracing and the facilities for game are probably better than at any other station.

Chief Engr. Augustus Able, U. S. N., retired, is residing at 2034 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa. His health, which at one time shortly after his retirement Feb. 27, 1899, was very precarious, has improved during the past year, and he is able to take some exercise.

The health of Rear-Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., retired, who has made his home for several years past on charming Amagansett, and that of Mrs. and Miss Lulu Irwin, has never been better than the present season. Paymaster John Irwin, Jr. is now attached to the U. S. S. Buffalo, following a tour at Havana Cuba.

The promotion to captain of Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., which appears in the last Army roster ought to prevent the confusion occasioned heretofore by there being two of the same name and rank in the same command. Captain Schoeffel was promoted April 18, and was assigned to the 23d Inf. That change leaves only one Schoeffel in the 9th, 1st Lieut. John B. Schoeffel.

Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., is in charge of Ordnance and Equipment Departments at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. The duties at the Portsmouth Yard are not of a very exacting sort, but the work which has been sent from that station bears comparison with that of any yard in the country. Nearly all of the recently constructed launch boilers have been the product of the shops of that yard, and it is likely the future will see even more work for that station than for many years past.

Capt. Jas. H. Dayton, U. S. N., has assumed the duties of Commandant of the Naval station at San Juan, P. R., and finds the work of evolving order from the type of Spanish chaos existing previous to our occupation of the island, a labor somewhat exceeding his anticipations. But from reports received from Captain Dayton, it appears that the natives of this beautiful island are tractable to a degree, and but little difficulty has been experienced in settling difficulties and coming to a good understanding as to the relative rights of the newcomers and the older residents.

On General Grant's invitation six ladies, the daughters and wives of Army officers and government employees, visited Angeles, P. I., May 23. They were met at the railroad station by members of General Grant's staff and driven to the General's palace, where a dinner had been prepared for them and invited officers. In the evening dancing was indulged in, music being supplied by the 41st U. S. V. band, and a very pleasant time was spent. The invited officers besides General Grant's staff were Surg.-Major Smith of the 41st, Col. Richmond of the 41st, Captain Andrews, Battery E, 1st Art.; Lieuts. Merrill and Hamilton of Battery E, 1st Art.; Captain Hegarty of the 41st, and Lieut. Burr of the 2d Brigade scouts. The ladies present were Mrs. Michael, wife of Capt. Michael, Chief Q. M.; Mrs. Ahern, wife of Capt. Ahern; Miss Jones, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Capt. Gibson; Mrs. Liscum, wife of Gen. Liscum; Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain Evans.

Of the American ladies at Angeles, P. I., the Angeles correspondent of the Manila "Times" says: Mrs. Michael ranks as the pioneer woman in this part of Uncle Sam's possessions, and is a most charming woman of broad views, the result of travel and education. Mrs. Michael when seen out driving with Captain Michael in the evening has been very much of a pleasant curiosity not only among the natives but among the soldiers. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael is in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Preston, who is also a charming lady and wife of Major Preston, came here about two weeks ago. Mrs. Bailey, wife of Lieut. Geo. F. Bailey, 41st U. S. Vol. Inf., is not only the largest of the four American ladies here, but is a tall, portly and handsome woman. Friends speak of her as being a most devoted wife. Gouldsville, Vermont, is the home of herself and husband, who have been married but a few years. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Surgeon Thomas, 2d Div. Hospital, like her accomplished husband, is tall, and her appearance is graceful and beautiful. Brooklyn, N. Y., is their home. When the writer passed Lieutenant Bailey's quarters this morning, the quietness of Co. G. soldiers across the street was a good example of the fact that the presence of educated women among men in the army has much to do with the refinement of manners and good order.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. J. Howard King, of Albany N. Y. who died July 19, is a brother of Gen. Rufus H. King, and his wife is a daughter of the late John Emerson, who was a surgeon in the U. S. Army from 1833 to 1842.

Mrs. Charles H. Hall, one of the oldest residents of Portland, Ore., died in that city, July 19. She was for many years a member of the First Baptist church, a director of the Provident Association, a member of the Martha Washington and other charitable associations, and during her whole life had been actively engaged in benevolent work. She had a loving and cheerful disposition, and was always happy in doing good to others. She leaves three sons: Major Charles B. Hall, U. S. A., now stationed at West Point; Edward I. and Albert B. Hall, of Portland.

Patrick Porter of the marine guard at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., committed suicide by jumping into the Southern branch of the Elizabeth river, July 25. No cause for the rash act is known.

The remains of Edward J. Noonan, chief engineer, U. S. Revenue Cutter service, whose death occurred at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, July 16, from apoplexy, will be brought to Boston for burial. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning, August 8, from his late home, 54 Calumet street, Roxbury. Services will be held at the Mission church.

The death of Capt. John Little, Subsistence Dept., U. S. A., is announced in G. O. 17, Dept. East, C. S., issued by Major-General Brooke and appearing in the next column.

General William Grose, a distinguished general officer of Volunteers during the Civil War, died July 30 at New Castle, Indiana.

The announcement of the death of Lieut. David Gilbert ("Bert") Spurgin, 21st Inf., son of Lieut.-Col. William F. Spurgin, 16th Inf., Collector of Customs, at Manila, which occurred at Manila on the 29th inst., as the result of shock following a surgical operation, came without warning to his friends here, as at latest accounts the young man had been in excellent health. Mrs. and Miss Spurgin, who had been at West Point for some months past, were awaiting the first available transport to join Colonel Spurgin at Manila. They will now remain in the United States as the young officer's body will be sent here in the fall. Lieut. Spurgin was 33 years old, having been born in Ohio Feb. 16, 1867. From June 14, 1885, to June 25, 1888, he was a cadet at the Military Academy. With indomitable pluck the young man sought to win a commission and served as private and corporal in Co. C, 21st Inf., from Jan. 11, 1892, to Nov. 1, 1894, when his desires were gratified and he became a commissioned officer. During the war with Spain his regiment was actively engaged, participating in the battle of San Juan. In April, 1899, he was ordered to duty in the Philippines, and shortly after his arrival received the sad news of the death of his young wife, which occurred at Plattsburgh Barracks about a year ago. Colonel Spurgin, who was treasurer of the Military Academy for twenty years and subsequently quartermaster for a short period, has been on duty at Manila for the past year. In all probability he will accompany the remains of his son to the United States in the fall. Lieut. Spurgin's record as a marksman was excellent by very few. He had in his possession a number of medals, etc., received in various contests as trophies of his skill.

Unusual was the death at Mayaguez, P. R., of Sergeant Woodmore during a review of Co. C, of the 11th Inf., and Co. A, of the Porto Rican battalion. A number of ladies were present and the movement was being executed to perfection when Woodmore dropped dead in his tracks of heart disease. The deceased non-com. was very popular and his funeral was attended by all the troops at the post.

Mrs. Cave Morris who died recently at Evansville, Ind., was the daughter of John T. Walker, an officer of gallant service during the Civil War. Her grandfather served with distinction in the Mexican War, and her only surviving brother, Major George B. Walker, is now in his country's service in the Philippines in the 18th Inf.

Mrs. Mary Long who died July 27 at Brooklyn was the widow of General Armistead Long, of the Confederate Army, and mother of the wife of Major Robert Brown, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Captain, 8th Cav.), on duty in Manila.

Capt. DeLancey G. Walker, Secretary of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, who died at Philadelphia July 19 was a prominent figure in military circles and was closely identified with rifle practice in the volunteer militia. The positions of secretary of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and chairman of the house committee of that organization were acceptably filled by him for a long time. He also filled the office of post adjutant, and his uniform courtesy and geniality will be pleasantly remembered.

ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT.

King Humbert of Italy was assassinated by an anarchist named Brescia at Monza, Italy, Sunday, July 29. The King had attended a popular fete, and was driving home when the assassin made his way to the vehicle, and fired three shots from a revolver, two of which struck His Majesty, one causing instant death. The murderer was seized and but for the police would have been torn to pieces by the populace. The Crown Prince succeeded to the throne with the title of King Victor Emmanuel III. The dead King was reared as a soldier, accompanying his father, King Victor Emmanuel in the campaign of 1859. He was born in 1844. In the war of 1866, he commanded a division as Prince of Piedmont, and at the disastrous defeat of the Italians by the Austrians at Custozza, covered the retreat. His bravery was marked on that occasion, and he would have been captured if the 49th regiment seeing his peril had not formed a square around his royal person. He succeeded to the throne on Jan. 9, 1878. Ten years before, he had married his cousin Margherita Maria Theresa of Savoy who has become very popular. The United States had a lamentable but indirect share in the assassination in that the murderer had gone from Paterson, N. J., to commit the deed. In that city he had been a member of an Italian Anarchist society. In 1878 and 1897 attempts were made on his life. The new King was born in 1869, and is a scholarly and liberal man. He is a General in the Army. His wife was Princess Helena, daughter of Prince Nicolas, ruler of Montenegro. It was Italian anarchists who assassinated President Carnot, June 24, 1894; the Empress of Austria, Sept. 10, 1898, and Senor Canovas, Prime Minister of Spain, Aug. 8, 1897.

The following message of condolence upon the death of King Humbert has been sent from this country to Italy:

Washington, July 30, 1900.

His Majesty Vittorio Emanuele, Roma:

In my name and on behalf of the American people, I offer your Majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CIRCULAR 24, JULY 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The provisions of Par. 1119 of the Regulations as amended by G. O. No. 7, January 14, 1899, from this office, authorizing transportation by the Q. M. Department from initial point to port of embarkation and from port of destination to garrison station of three times the regular allowance of personal property for officers when embarking under orders for extended service over the sea for duty, are extended to officers who are ordered to duty in Alaska or the Island of Guam, and the same transportation allowance will be granted to officers on change of station in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Alaska and Guam, and on return to the United States.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 25, JULY 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
1. The large number of applications received from commanding officers of regiments, posts and others for files General Orders and Circulars issued from this office requires that special attention be invited to Par. 778 of the Regulations and that strict compliance therewith be enjoined.

Under the present system adopted for the distribution of Orders and Circulars, division and department commanders are furnished such number of copies as they may deem necessary to supply all the officers on duty at their headquarters and a surplus number to meet special demands.

Commanding officers of posts are furnished one copy for personal file, one for post file, two for each company (one for the captain's personal file and the other for the company file), and fifteen copies for regimental field officers and the post staff (excepting the surgeon, quartermaster and commissary, who are supplied through their respective departments.)

Commanding officers of regiments serving at military posts are furnished five copies for the regimental files in addition to the number furnished them as post commanders. When a regiment is serving in the field forty copies are furnished regimental headquarters, one copy each for battalion commanders and battalion adjutants, two copies for companies, and remaining number for colonel, lieutenant-colonel, staff and surplus.

Officers of the staff departments are furnished copies through the chiefs of their respective departments.

2. Special Orders.—Seven full copies of Special Orders are furnished to the headquarters of each military division and department. These are intended for the department commander, adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary and chief surgeon. The chief paymaster is furnished a copy through the Paymaster General of the Army.

Extracts of Special Orders are furnished to all concerned only, either direct or through the immediate commander.

3. To meet the requirements of this office commanding generals of military divisions and departments will hereafter furnish this office the following number of copies of orders and circulars, three copies to be official, as soon as issued from their headquarters:

General orders and circulars.....	15 copies
Special orders.....	7 copies
Rosters of troops.....	15 copies
Index to general orders and circulars.....	10 copies
Index to special orders.....	5 copies

The commanding generals of the Division of the Philippines and of Cuba will furnish twice the number indicated above, and also thirty copies of all orders and circulars relating to civil affairs issued by them.

Commanding officers of military districts and separate brigades will forward two copies of all orders and circulars as soon as issued from their headquarters.

4. For convenience and uniformity all printed orders and circulars should be the size of the General Orders issued from this office, and those in manuscript upon letter size paper, leaving a margin of 1/4 inches for binding.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.
By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:

G. O. 17, JULY 30, DEPT. EAST.
It is with a feeling of the deepest sorrow and greatest regret that the major general commanding announces the decease at these headquarters on July 23, 1900, from disease contracted in the line of duty, of Capt. John Little, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.

The late Capt. Little was a native of Tennessee, from which State he went to the Military Academy at West Point July, 1881. He graduated on June 14, 1885, and was assigned as a 2d lieutenant to the 24th Inf. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 14th Inf., on March 23, 1892, and was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence on May 3, 1898.

During the recent war with Spain he was major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., from July 22, 1898, to Sept. 13, 1898, and from Nov. 3, 1898, to March 2, 1899, and served at Camp Alger, Va., San Juan, Porto Rico and at this place.

Capt. Little was conscientious in his work and pleasant and agreeable in his relations to all. His close application to his duties and the thoroughness with which they were performed have led his various commanders to speak with highest praise of him as an officer; his many manly qualities and his courteous manners have led all who have come in contact with him to speak in the highest terms of him as a gentleman.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers on duty at these headquarters and at Fort Columbus for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Brooke:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 24, JULY 12, PAYMR. GENLS. OFFICE.
1. The following is published for the information and guidance of officers of the pay department, viz:

Amend Par. 5, Circular No. 229, from this office, by adding after the words "made retroactive to April 25, 1898," in last line the words, "by the act of June 6, 1900, making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year 1901."

2. Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

No. 106. Distances between points named, as computed by the paymaster general in official distance tables, are conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Treasury, under the act of May 26, 1900; "but said act does not authorize the paymaster general to conclude the accounting officers as to how much of said distance is a bond-aided, or land-grant, or agreement road." (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIR. 24, JULY 16, PAYMR. GENLS. OFFICE, W. D.
Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

No. 107. Extra pay, under act of May 26, 1900, is due to volunteer officers of the general staff discharged before as well as those discharged after Jan. 12, 1899, provided they have not had substantial furlough privileges preliminary to discharge. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 20, JULY 21, DIV. CUBA.
Directs all officers responsible or accountable for State property in use by the military government in the City of Havana to forward at the end of each month a list of such property received by them during the month to 2d

Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., stating how and from whom received, also its use and location.

G. O. 19, JULY 24, DEPT. COLO.
As enlisted men who are discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty may be eligible for admission in the Soldiers' Home, the company commander, or other officer who prepares certificates of disability in such cases, will note upon the margin thereof, whether or not the man desires admission to the Home. In case he should so desire, the report contemplated in A. R. 174 will accompany the certificates. G. O. No. 16, series 1898, these headquarters, is rescinded.

By command of Brigadier-General Merriam:
CHAS. A. VARNUM, A. A. G.

G. O. 12, JULY 25, DEPT. LAKES.
Announces the monthly allotments for payment of extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra-duty in the Q. M. Department to the several posts in this department.

G. O. 12, JULY 25, DEPT. LAKES.
Col. Simon Snyder, 19th U. S. Inf., having reported in compliance with Par. 25, S. O. 163, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, is announced as acting inspector general of the Department.

By command of Brigadier-General Wheeler:
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 119, JULY 12, D. P. R.
Par. I, G. O. No. 113, c. s., these headquarters, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Whenever an officer or enlisted man serving in this Department receives summons to attend as witness before any civil court sitting in Porto Rico, he will present the same to his immediate commander who will issue the necessary orders or authority to obey the subpoena. In accordance with Par. 72 and 825, Army Regulations, said officers and enlisted men reporting as witnesses before a civil court should receive from the civil authorities the necessary expenses incurred in travel and attendance as there is no Army appropriation from which they can be paid.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:
W. E. ALMY, A. G.

G. O. 120, JULY 16, D. P. R.
Announces that on and after August 1, 1900, the free use of the U. S. military telegraph lines on urgent public business will be accorded to Army and Navy officers, the Governor of Porto Rico, the six heads of Departments in the civil government, the magistrates and marshals of civil courts, to customs officials, postmasters, and to other U. S. officials whose expenses for telegraphing would be a proper charge against the U. S. Treasury, and to the officers of the insular police. All others will be required to pay for messages sent at the regular rates.

G. O. 121, JULY 18, 1900, D. P. R.
The following changes of stations and movements of troops in this Department are hereby ordered:

On arrival of the designated transport at Ponce, Headquarters 1st Battalion, 11th Inf., and Co.'s A and B, 11th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will be embarked for the United States. The commanding officer, Ponce, will at once detail a detachment consisting of one commissioned officer and twelve enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment for duty at Adjuntas; upon arrival thereat, Troop I, 5th Cav., will stand relieved and will proceed to the United States.

Upon arrival of the transport at Mayaguez, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, headquarters, staff and band, 5th Cav.; also headquarters 3d squadron and Troops K and L, 5th Cav., and Co. C, 11th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will be embarked for the United States. The sub-post of San German will be abandoned and the troop now at that point will proceed to Mayaguez for station.

The post of Manati will be abandoned at once and Troop M, 5th Cav., will proceed to the vicinity of Bayamon, P. R., and encamp in readiness for embarkation to the United States.

The sub-post of Arecibo will be abandoned; the detachment thereof ordered to rejoin its proper troop (M, 5th Cav.) 1st Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav., will proceed to Mayaguez for duty.

Upon the arrival of the transport at San Juan, Co. D, 11th Inf., will be embarked together with Troops I and M, 5th Cav., for the United States.

The following movement of troops will take place in this Department: Headquarters and Band, Co.'s C and D, Porto Rico regiment, will proceed to Ponce, P. R., and take station. Upon their arrival Lieut.-Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., and Co.'s F and G, 11th Inf., will stand relieved and will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for station. Upon arrival of these organizations, Co. A, Porto Rico regiment, will be relieved from duty at Mayaguez and will proceed by marching to Ponce, P. R., and take station.

From and after Aug. 1, 1900, the post of Aguadilla will be a sub-post of Mayaguez, to be garrisoned by a company of infantry to be exchanged monthly with another organization at Mayaguez on order of the post commander.

DIVISION OF CUBA, HAVANA, JULY 14, 1900.
The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following:

Major W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., supervisor of police and provost marshal of Havana having been relieved, at his own request, to join his regiment leaving Cuba, the Military Governor desires to commend in a very high degree the many and eminent services rendered by Major Pitcher during the past fourteen months to the Military Government and to the City of Havana, which services have contributed in a very large extent to the establishment of justice, the efficiency of the police and the maintenance of peace and order in this city of over 230,000 inhabitants, and the Military Governor regrets the necessity of Major Pitcher's separation from his staff.

J. B. HICKEY, A. A. G.

G. O. 26, JUNE 15, 1900, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
The following movement of troops in the department of Southern Luzon will be made as soon as practicable: Headquarters, 1st district, Department of Southern Luzon, from Cavite to Bacoor; headquarters and band, 4th Inf., from Cavite to Santa Cruz, province of Cavite; headquarters, 1st battalion, 4th Inf., to Imus; headquarters, 3d battalion, 4th Inf., to Cavite Viejo; Co. I, 4th Inf., from Cavite to Imus; Co. K, 4th Inf., from Cavite to Rosario, relieving Co. E, 4th Inf., the latter company will proceed from Rosario to San Francisco de Malaban.

G. O. 30, JUNE 21, 1900, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Co. M, 21st Inf., will proceed from Manila to Taguig, and there take station, relieving Co. E, 29th Inf., U. S. V., Co. E, 29th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Manila.

G. O. 31, JUNE 21, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
The Island of Samar is temporarily attached to the 4th district of this department. Col. E. E. Hardin, 29th Inf., U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the 4th district of this department, with headquarters at Tacloban, Island of Samar. Col. E. E. Hardin, 29th Inf., U. S. V., with the headquarters, band, and Co.'s E, G, H, K and M, 29th Inf., U. S. V., and light battery F, 4th Art. (Taylor's), will proceed to the Island of Samar and there take station, relieving the garrisons of the 43d Inf., U. S. V. Ninety days' rations, 400 rounds of ammunition per man, and necessary medical supplies will be taken.

CIR. 3, JULY 24, OFFICE COM. GEN., U. S. A.
The Secretary of War directs the following articles to be kept on hand for sale, as staples, to officers and en-

listed men, viz.: Alcolia in tin box, Blanco, white and khaki in box.

CIR. 23, JULY 20, PAYMR. GENLS. OFFICE.
Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

I. Since the publication of Circular, No. 23, from this office, the Comptroller has decided that three cents per mile must be deducted and turned over to the Q. M. Department for all transportation furnished.

II. No. 108. Civilian witnesses before a military commission not payable from appropriations for the Pay Department "for expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same" but from appropriations for "Contingencies of the Army," provided the Secretary of War shall so order. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 21, JULY 24, DIV. CUBA.
1st Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., having reported, is assigned and announced as chief engineer of the City of Havana.

G. O. 22, JULY 26, DIV. OF CUBA.
Major Oliver E. Wood, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from further duty in the Division.

Major Matt R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Division.

G. O. 1, JULY 24, DEPT. OF WESTERN CUBA.
Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, July 21, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Western Cuba. This Department consists of the former Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara and the former Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, comprising the Provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. Existing orders and circulars of the former Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara will continue in force for troops stationed in that department until further orders.

FITZHUGH LEE, Brigadier General, U. S. V.

G. O. 17, JULY 18, D. M. & S. C.
During the absence of Capt. Walter B. Barker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M., Cienfuegos, Cuba, on leave, Capt. John H. Schollenberger, Q. M., 10th Inf., is announced as disbursing officer of insular funds, disbursing officer for the district engineer of the 3d district, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and as acting depot Q. M., Cienfuegos, Cuba.

G. O. 18, JULY 19, D. M. & S. C.
During the absence of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Signal Officer of the Department, on leave, 2d Lieut. J. T. Sayles, Signal Corps, U. S. V., is announced as acting Signal Officer of the Department to date from July 3, 1900.

During the absence of Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, on leave, Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Provost Marshal and Inspector of Police of the Department, to date from July 14, 1900.

G. O. 19, JULY 21, D. M. & S. C.
Capt. William H. Phillips, 10th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department, vice 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E., U. S. A., relieved.

G. O. 20, JULY 23, D. M. & S. C.
In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara is discontinued at noon to-day, July 23. The Provinces comprising this Department have been added to those of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and the whole will hereafter constitute the Department of Western Cuba, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., with headquarters at Quemados, Cuba. All communications in reference to military and civil affairs, formerly addressed to these Headquarters will hereafter be addressed to the adjutant general at Quemados.

In taking leave of this Department, I feel it my duty to bear witness in this public manner to the high character of the officers, of both Volunteer and Regular Army, who have served with me, and to the excellent discipline which has in general characterized the conduct of the enlisted men. The officers have shown themselves to be in every way a credit to their uniform and to the country they so worthily represent, and whatever success has attended the administration of the affairs entrusted to me, has been in a large degree due to the cordial support they have given to me and to my staff, and to their sympathetic interest in the welfare of the Cuban people.

It gives me great pleasure to state that I am also greatly indebted to Gen. Pedro E. Betancourt, Civil Governor of the Province of Matanzas, and to Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Civil Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, both of whom have shown themselves to be in every way worthy of the high offices they have been called upon to fill. Whilst loyally maintaining their opinions and working in all honorable ways for the reconstruction of their country and for the realization of its aspirations for independence, they have given me most cheerful, honest and capable support, and I hereby offer them my sincere thanks, assuring them and the people of these provinces that I shall watch their future with unabated interest and friendship.

JAMES H. WILSON, Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 34, JUNE 26, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., is relieved from command of the 1st district, and is assigned to the command of the 2d district, relieving Col. W. E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., U. S. V. Brig.-Gen. Hall, accompanied by his personal staff, will proceed from Cavite to Calamba, Province of Laguna, and take station. Col. W. E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., U. S. V., upon being relieved by Brig.-Gen. Hall, will join his regiment.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By command of Major-General Bates:

S. E. SMILEY, Capt. 15th Inf., A. D. C.,
In Charge of Office.

G. O. 28, JUNE 28, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
Brig.-Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. V., having reported is assigned to the command of the 1st district of this Department. The movement of the Headquarters First District, Department of Southern Luzon, from Cavite to Bacoar, and of certain troops of the 4th Inf., directed in G. O. Nos. 28 and 29, c. s., these headquarters, is suspended until further orders.

CIR. 20, JULY 30, DEPT. EAST.
Publishes a communication from the H. Q. A., dated July 26, 1900, which says: "In answer to request for information as to whether it will be possible to obtain an allotment for extra duty pay for men who are at present employed on special duty in electrical and ordnance departments, the Secretary of War decides that extra duty pay can only be paid where there is a special appropriation by Congress for that purpose, as in the subsistence, quartermasters and engineer departments of the Army, and that there is no such appropriation available for special or extra duty pay to soldiers on electrical or ordnance duty not in those departments."

G. O. 17, JULY 30, DEPT. EAST.
Announces the decease July 28 of Capt. John Little, subsistence department. This order is given in the obituary notice of Capt. Little, appearing elsewhere in this issue.

G. O. 34, JUNE 21, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
The Island of Samar is temporarily detached from the

Department of the Visayas and attached to the Department of Southern Luzon. The troops of the Department of the Visayas now in Samar will be concentrated at such points as the commanding general of the department may deem expedient.

G. O. 86, JUNE 18, M. G. P. I.
In view of the fact that a large number of people in these islands are afflicted with leprosy, a board of officers is appointed to select an island for the segregation of lepers, etc. The board will convene at Manila on Monday the 25th of June. Detail—Major Louis M. Maus, surg., U. S. A.; Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Inf.; Capt. W. E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

G. O. 83, JUNE 19, M. G. P. I.
The port of Ibayay, Island of Panay, is open to the coasting trade, and 2d Lieut. W. S. Blair, 44th Inf., is appointed captain of the port and inspector of customs.

G. O. 89, JUNE 21, M. G. P. I.
Confirms the provisional appointments made May 28, 1900, of 1st Lieut. R. W. Buchanan, 44th Inf., as captain of the port and inspector of customs at Baybay, Leyte, vice 1st Lieut. J. W. Dutton, 43d Inf., and of 2d Lieut. W. T. Merry, 23d Inf., as captain of the port and inspector of customs at Baybay, Leyte, vice 1st Lieut. R. W. Buchanan, 44th Inf.

The following named ports are declared open for coasting trade, viz.: Ubay, Inabanga and Guindulman, Island of Bohol, P. I., and the following are appointments as captains of ports and inspectors of customs: At Ubay, Capt. J. L. Anderson, 44th Inf.; at Inabanga, 1st Lieut. H. L. Evans, 44th Inf.; at Guindulman, 1st Lieut. Theodore Levack, 44th Inf., capt. of the port and inspector of customs.

G. O. 93, JUNE 28, M. G. P. I.
1st Lieut. Frank D. Tompkins, 23d Inf., is appointed captain of the port, inspector of customs and collector of internal revenue at the port of San Fernando de la Union, relieving Capt. H. I. Ripley, 3d U. S. Cav.

G. O. 29, JUNE 17, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
G. O. No. 28, current series, these headquarters, are amended as far as concerns Cos. E and K, 4th Inf. Co. K, 4th Inf., will proceed from Cavite to San Francisco de Malabon; Co. E, 4th Inf., remaining at Rosario.

By command of Major-General Bates:
S. E. SMILEY, Captain 15th Inf., A. D. C.
will proceed to Manila.

G. O. 18, AUG. 1, DEPT. EAST.
Major Samuel R. Jones, quartermaster, U. S. V., assistant to the chief quartermaster, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as the officer to whom paymasters in the Department of the East shall transfer funds deducted in the mileage accounts of officers for travel on account of transportation having been issued by the quartermaster's department, under the Army Appropriation Bill, published in G. O. 78, current series, H. Q. A. G. O.

By command of Major-General Brooke:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 101, JULY 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Publishes an order making allotments to the several departments and to the cavalry, artillery and infantry schools for the purchase of necessary articles for office, toilet, binding, etc. from the annual appropriation authorized for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

G. O. 100, JULY 25, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Revokes G. O. 167, Oct. 13, 1898, H. Q. A., regarding leaves in view of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, published in Circular 20, June 30, 1900, from H. Q. A. The order also sets aside a tract of land on the shore line of Port Valder, Alaska, for military purposes.

CIRCULAR 3, JULY 6, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.
The C. O. of artillery posts in this department will cause all fired metallic cartridge cases for the different calibers of rapid fire guns mounted at their respective posts to be gauged to the gun chamber and the projectile gauged to the mouth of the case. This from time to time as they accumulate.

All such cases found to fit too tightly in the gun chamber, and those in the mouth of which the projectile is found to fit too loosely, will be sent to the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for reforming.

By command of Major-General Shafter:
J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, JULY 11, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
G. O. 13, c. s., these headquarters, is amended so as to direct that all the serviceable surgical instruments and all the medical books, except medical journals, now on hand at San Carlos, A. T., be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for shipment to the Medical Supply Depot at St. Louis, Mo., instead of to Fort Grant, A. T., it having been ascertained that none of the property above mentioned is required at Fort Grant.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merriam:
CHAS. A. VARNUM, A. A. G.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC. VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Q. M. Sergt. Thomas H. Jennings, 11th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, July 30, vice Quinn, vacated.

1st Sergt. Carl C. Jones, 11th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, July 30, vice Ballard, resigned.

1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, 34th Inf., to be captain, July 25, vice Miller, resigned.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Hirsch, 34th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, July 25, vice Newton, promoted.

To be Assistant Quartermaster with the Rank of Captain—1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., U. S. A., July 25, vice Johnson, resigned.

1st Sergt. William P. Barber, Jr., 4th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 24, vice Harrison, promoted.

Sergt. Major Edwin Burke, 4th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 25, vice Devine, honorably discharged. (1st Sergt. Wiley J. Brickley, 4th Inf., was nominated and confirmed for this vacancy, but died prior to the receipt by him of his commission.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., accompanied by his authorized aids, 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., will proceed from Matanzas, Cuba, to San Francisco, Cal. (July 21, D. M. & S. C.)

Brig.-Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (June 21, D. P.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (July 26, D. L.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest H. Kileforth (appointed July 21, 1900, from sergeant major, 1st Cav.), Fort Meade, S. D., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty. (July 26, W. D.)

Major Thomas Cruise, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further instructions. (July 26, W. D.)

Capt. Arthur B. Foster, Q. M., 19th Inf., will report to Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Hall, president of the Army Recruiting Board, for examination by the board. (June 22, D. P.)

Capt. Peter W. Davison, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty as depot Q. M. at that station, relieving Capt. William A. Burnside, A. Q. M., U. S. V., whose resignation from the volunteer service has been accepted. (June 13, D. P.)

Post Quartermaster Sergt. Matthews Legendre (appointed July 27, 1900, from sergeant, Troop B, 6th Cav.), will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas. (July 30, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick A. Clayton will, on expiration of furlough, be sent to Fort Wadsworth, New York, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter Cofferberg, who will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratske. Sergt. Kratske will comply with the instructions contained in par. 14, S. O. 124, May 26, 1900, W. D. (July 30, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Will Edwards, now at Santiago, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Howard, Md. (July 30, W. D.)

Major George E. Pond, Q. M., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction of the water and sewer system, roads, walks and grading at the military post at Bismarck, N. Dak. (July 30, W. D.)

The leave granted Capt. William H. Hay, A. Q. M., is extended ten days. (July 31, W. D.)

Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as chief Q. M. (July 30, W. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Major Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M., U. S. V., treasurer of Cuba. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

The leave granted Capt. William H. Hay, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (May 31, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M., U. S. V., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 30, D. L.)

Capt. John Gibbons, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Rosecrans. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

Major John C. W. Brooks, Q. M., U. S. V., now in New York City, will report for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Burnside, to relieve Capt. John W. McHarg, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report by letter to the Quartermaster General for further instructions. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergt. Paul Elchinger, U. S. A., will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Cabaños, Cuba, to await assignment to a station. (July 20, D. M. & S. C.)

The funeral of the late Capt. John Little, Sub. Dept. will be held at Governors Island, July 31. The pall bearers will be Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst.-Surg.; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 6th Art., A. D. C.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., A. D. C.; Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, and 1st Lieut. George W. Mitchell, 5th Art. (July 30, D. E.)

The following transfers are made: Commissary Sergt. Benjamin Otten, Santiago, Cuba, to Fort Crook, Neb.; Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn, Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort Meade, S. D. (July 26, W. D.)

Commissary Sergt. Frank B. Lehman, now at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, will be sent to Havana, Cuba, to relieve Commissary Sergt. James Hanaghan, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (July 26, W. D.)

So much of Par. 39, S. O. 167, July 13, 1900, W. D., as relates to Commissary Sergt. Benjamin Otten, Santiago, Cuba, and Commissary Sergt. Jerry B. Machie, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is revoked. (July 26, W. D.)

The following transfers are made: Commissary Sergt. James F. Woods, now at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, to Fort Bayard, N. M.; Commissary Sergt. Loring A. Bond, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., to Camp McKinley, Honolulu; Commissary Sergt. Charles F. B. Zimmerman, now at Manila, to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (July 26, W. D.)

Commissary Sergt. John L. Ryan will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. Commissary Sergt. George Lauffer will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, and Commissary Sergt. James Powers will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (July 18, D. M. & S. C.)

The following commissary sergeants, U. S. A., will proceed to the points designated below: Commissary Sergt. Willis E. Morgan, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Commissary Sergt. Joseph Thompson, Fort Fremont, S. C. (July 18, D. H. & P. D. R.)

Major M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as chief commissary of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and will proceed to Havana for duty, and Capt. and Acting Judge Advocate William J. Glasgow (1st lieutenant, 2d Cav.), will perform the duties of chief commissary of the Department. (July 18, D. M. & S. C.)

On account of physical disability, Capt. Seth M. Milliken, A. C. S., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (June 14, D. P.)

The following named commissary sergeants will report to the stations in Luzon indicated: Charles Woodcock, at Binan, and Levi M. Borton, at San Pablo, Province of Laguna; Isidore Crone, at Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur; George Bolton, at Lipa, Province of Batangas. (June 18, D. P.)

So much of par. 39, S. O. 167, July 13, W. D., as relates to Comy. Sergt. John Bitter, San Juan, Porto Rico, is revoked. (July 30, W. D.)

Comy. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, now at Adjuntas, is transferred to Cayey, Porto Rico. (July 30, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Division of the Philippines: Guy S. Dean, Frank C. Griffiths, William M. Roberts, William H. Tefft. (July 26, W. D.)

A Hospital Steward James A. Scull will be sent from Fort McDowell, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 1st Cavalry of the 3d Art., under orders for foreign service. (July 26, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Stuart G. Gibbons will be sent from Matanzas, Cuba, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to China. (July 26, W. D.)

Major Kilbourne, surgeon, U. S. A., medical superintendent, Army transport service, will proceed to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of making a sanitary inspection of the transport Buford. (July 23, W. D.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect July 29, 1900, is granted Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A. (July 23, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. John F. Minor, U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. Frank T. Woodbury, are assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 19, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Omar W. Pinkston, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, for permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Ira C. Brown, surgeon, U. S. V. (July 19, D. Cal.)

A Hospital Steward Roland D. Laws will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Commissary Sergt. John C. Walser will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal. (July 17, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Curry, U. S. A., is assigned to general hospital, San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to Philippines. (July 17, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Raoul A. Amador, U. S. A., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. (July 20, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William O. Owen, Surg., Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 25, D. L.)

A. A. Surg. John S. Nagle will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty with the 1st Cav., en route to the Philippine Islands. (July 23, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Francis M. Wall, will proceed to Wilcox, Ariz., and upon arrival there of troops from Fort Grant,

Ariz. will report to the C. O. for duty with that command, en route to the Philippine Islands. (July 24, D. Colo.)

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Stoeckle, U. S. A., will proceed to Holbrook, Ariz., and upon arrival there of troops from Fort Apache, Ariz., will report to the C. O. for duty with that command, en route to the Philippine Islands. (July 24, D. Colo.)

A. A. Surg. Wilmot E. Brown will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty with troops of the 9th Cav. en route to the Philippine Islands. (July 23, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Joseph J. Curry, U. S. A. (July 23, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect July 30, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. Lieven de Poorter, U. S. A. (July 23, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Lieven de Poorter, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going on foreign service. (July 23, W. D.)

The following named A. A. Surgs., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Division of the Philippines: Albert W. Dunn, James W. Holland, Thomas J. Strong, Clement C. Whitcomb. (July 23, W. D.)

A. Hospital Steward Harry W. Lawrence, U. S. A., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty. A. Hospital Steward John L. Collins, U. S. A., to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (July 21, D. M. & S. C.)

1st Lieut. J. Hamilton Stone, A. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (July 21, D. M. & S. C.)

Major Valery Haward, M. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, and make a medical inspection of the post at that point specially in regard to the yellow fever condition, with special reference to the transfer of the 1st U. S. Inf. to the United States. (July 20, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Raoul A. Amador, U. S. A., will proceed to Pinar del Rio Barracks. (July 21, D. H. & P. D. R.)

A. Hospital Steward Richard J. Pahnke will report at Columbia Barracks for duty. (July 19, D. H. & P. D. R.)

A. A. Surg. Auguste A. Nouel, U. S. A., is assigned for duty to Pinar del Rio Barracks. (July 14, D. H. & P. D. R.)

A. Hospital Steward J. A. Scull will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 15, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Paul Mazury, U. S. A., will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, for duty. (July 23, D. M. & S. C.)

A. A. Surg. D. C. Cooney, U. S. A., will proceed to Piacetas Barracks, Cuba, for duty. (July 23, D. M. & S. C.)

Hospital Stewards Stuart G. Gibboney and Charles C. Jacobs will report at the garrison of Matanzas for duty. (July 23, D. M. & S. C.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William H. Corbuser, Surg., U. S. A. (July 26, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Edwin P. Hayward, U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty with troops en route to China. (July 26, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Asst.-Surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to China. (July 26, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, Asst.-Surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to China. (July 26, W. D.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated below for assignment to duty: Department of the Visayas: Wendell A. Jones, Sanford J. McClure and Lewis H. Porter; Department of Mindanao and Jolo: Edwin R. Tenney and Thomas L. Rhoads. (June 16, D. P.)

Contract Surg. Harry L. Gilchrist, U. S. A., will report to the president of the Board of Health, Manila, for duty. (June 16, D. P.)

The following assignments of medical officers and contract surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Contract Surg. Frederick W. Hulseberg, Frederick C. Jackson, Thomas Z. Ball and George E. Means, U. S. A., to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty; Contract Surg. Robert L. Felts, Alva R. Hull, Charles G. Elcher, Guy Stone and David D. Hogan, U. S. A., to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty; Contract Surg. John J. Repetti, Loren B. T. Johnson and John M. Shepherd, U. S. A., to the commanding officers, 2d Reserve Hospital, Hospital No. 3, Manila, and hospital ship Relief, respectively, for duty. (June 16, D. P.)

Major William B. Banister, Surg., U. S. V., 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Contract Surg. William W. Calhoun and Fred M. Barney, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 9th Inf., at the Exposition Barracks, Manila, for duty with that regiment on the expedition to Taku, China. (June 23, D. P.)

The following named contract surgeons, U. S. A., are authorized to appear at the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, before the examining board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeons, U. S. A.: Robert N. Thornburgh and Porter V. Ballou, from the Department of Southern Luzon; Edwin C. Shattuck, John M. Lowry, Jr., and Robert A. Anderson, from the Department of the Visayas, and Thomas L. Rhoads, from Manila. (June 23, D. P.)

Major Henry S. Turrill, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, relieving Major Louis W. Crampton, Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila for instructions. (June 20, D. P.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major George H. Penrose, Surg., U. S. V. (June 18, D. P.)

A. H. Stewards Herman Metzger and Arnold D. Tuttle, upon the arrival of the 9th Inf. in Manila, will report to the C. O. for duty with that regiment on the expedition to China. (June 19, D. P.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. W. P. Lawrence, U. S. A. (July 30, W. D.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. W. D. Shelby, U. S. A. (July 30, W. D.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are relieved from duty in the Division of Cuba and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty with troops destined for foreign service: James A. Alexander, Julius A. Echobar, Wharton B. McLaughlin. (July 30, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days and permission to go beyond sea, is granted A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A. (July 30, W. D.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from duty in the Department of Western Cuba and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to foreign service: Major William B. Winn, Surg., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. David Baker, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (July 30, W. D.)

The extension of leave granted Major Philip F. Harvey, Surg., is further extended seven days. (July 30, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph M. Heller will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., to relieve A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A. (July 31, W. D.)

Hos. Steward Thomas E. Brower will report for temporary duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (July 31, W. D.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 111, May 11, 1900, W. D., as relates to Hos. Steward Gus J. Westerdaal, West Point, N. Y., is revoked. Hos. Steward Westerdaal will be discharged from the Army by reason of being unsuited to the service. (July 31, W. D.)

Hos. Steward Thomas Dawson will return to Fort Hancock, N. J. (July 31, W. D.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops destined for foreign service: Oscar F. Davis, John M. Feeney. (July 30, W. D.)

A. H. Steward Don, D. Williams will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 1.)

A. H. Stewards Clark E. Boies and Harry E. Herman will report at the 1st Reserve Hospital and the 6th U. S. Art. at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, respectively. (June 20, D. P.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A., now on leave, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (July 30, W. D.)

Hos. William H. Corbuser, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (July 30, W. D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown, U. S. A., will be reported to the commanding officer, Fort Santiago, Manila. (June 20, D. P.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, U. S. A., will report to 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for medical treatment, and Contract Surg. Rene Vandam, U. S. A., to Jolo for duty. (June 26, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Vernon J. Hooper, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops destined for foreign service. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

Col. Albert Hartsuff, Asst. Surg. General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, will proceed to Forts Brady and Wayne, Columbus Barracks and Fort Thomas for the purpose of making an inspection concerning the sanitary condition of each post. (July 26, D. L.)

A. Hospital Steward Arthur Eutroppe, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. (Aug. 31, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed without delay to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty as attending surgeon and medical superintendent of the Army transport service in that city, to relieve Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon, U. S. A., who will proceed to Taku, China, and report to Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., for duty. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops destined for foreign service: Patrick McGrath, David W. Overton, Joseph Piquard, Ernest F. Slater, James W. Thornton, Gideon M. Van Poole. (Aug. 31, W. D.)

Major William Stephenson, Surg., will proceed on the transport Sumner, via Nagasaki, Japan, direct to Taku, China, and report in person to Brig-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. (July 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Robert S. Linn and Robert E. Sievers, having reported, are assigned to temporary duty with Philippine Islands. (July 16, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Eugene Walter, Hospital Corps, will be sent, with the 15th Inf., on the Army transport Sumner, for duty. (July 16, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. W. J. Barden, C. E., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (July 21, D. M. & S. C.)

A detachment of 20 men of Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, under command of 1st Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, U. S. A., equipped with miscellaneous engineering tools and appliances for field service, and a detachment consisting of one officer and 10 men of the Signal Corps, will be reported to Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 9th Inf., on his arrival in Manila, for duty with his command on the expedition to China. (June 12, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., for duty. (July 13, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 8, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. William S. Peirce, O. D., U. S. A. (July 31, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (July 15, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John T. Sayles will proceed to Quemados, Cuba. (July 25, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, U. S. V., Signal Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him. (July 25, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the U. S. Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Edward B. Ives and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogers, Jr., and Frederick M. Jones to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (July 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Victor Shepherd to New York city for duty with the Signal Corps detachment under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the cable-ship Burnside. (July 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. William O. Bailey and 2d Lieut. Mark K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal. (June 12, D. P.)

Major Joseph S. Maxwell, Signal Corps, U. S. V., from duty in Div. of Philippines to San Francisco, Cal. (June 15, D. P.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gibbs, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. V. (June 12, D. P.)

Par. 18, S. O. 152, C. S., D. Cal., relating to 2d Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, U. S. V., Signal Corps, is revoked. (July 16, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that post, to await further instructions. (July 16, D. Cal.)

CHAPLAINS.

The leave granted to Post Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, U. S. A., is changed to sick leave with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 24, D. Cuba.)

Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. A., will report to the commanding officer, 9th Inf., for duty. (June 26, D. P.)

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, U. S. A., recently arrived on the transport Edmund, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay. (June 20, D. P.)

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. 29th Inf. for duty. (June 20, D. P.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

The Headquarters, Band and Troops D, I and M, 1st U. S. Cav., are relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to embark on transport which leaves that port on or about the 28th instant for Manila, P. I. (July 19, D. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., is extended three days. (July 14, D. D.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (July 23, D. M. & S. C.)

Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, Q. M., 2d Cav., will take station in the City of Matanzas to date from July 13, 1900. (July 9, D. M. & S. C.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (July 30, W. D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. W. DAVIS.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 3d Cav., is assigned as acting chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Western Cuba. (July 26, D. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., will join his regiment.

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav., will report before retiring board for examination. (June 26, D. P.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

2d Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for temporary duty with Troop L, 9th Cav. (July 26, D. Colo.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for duty. (July 13, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav., will proceed to the post of Mayaguez, P. R. (July 13, D. P. R.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Le Roy Ettinge, 6th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., will proceed on the Army transport Sumner, via Nagasaki, Japan, to join his regiment in China or in the Division of the Philippines. (July 16, D. Cal.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George W. Read,

adjt., 9th Cav. (July 26, W. D.)

The following transfers are made in the 9th Cav.: Capt. Matthias W. Day, from Troop L to Troop G; Capt. Philip P. Powell, from Troop G to Troop L. (July 26, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, adjt., 3d squadron, 9th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Troop F of that regiment. (July 26, D. Colo.)

11TH CAVALRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

1st Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 11th Cav., U. S. V., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will conduct a detachment of recruits to Seattle and return to Presidio of San Francisco. (July 21, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SQUADRON—MAJOR M. A. BATSON.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. D. H. Biddle, Philippine Cav., is extended one month. (June 25, D. P.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. F. W. Philater, 1st Art. (July 25, D. E.)

Capt. William C. Hafferty, 1st Art., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard at La Porte, Tex., from the 23d to the 30th of July, 1900. (July 21, D. T.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, 1st Art., is extended ten days. (July 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., is relieved from duty in this division, and will comply with par. 16, S. O. 72, H. Q. A., March 27, 1900. (June 11, D. P.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. HASKIN.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. H. W. Schull, 2d Art. (July 12, D. H. & P. D. R.)

2d Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer temporarily. (Fort Screven, July 26.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. H. RAWLES.

Battery E, 3d Art. (Capt. Pratt), will change station from Fort Mason to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at Fort Winfield Scott. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Battery D, 3d Art., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and go into camp awaiting transportation abroad. (July 18, D. Cal.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Leave for seven days is granted Major A. C. Taylor, 4th Art. (Fort Hancock, July 26.)

The following promotion and appointment was on July 27 made in Battery D, 4th Art.: Corp. Luther G. Miller to be Sergt., vice Cargill discharged; Private John C. Rousin to be corporal, vice Miller promoted.

The following appointments were on July 25 made in Battery C, 4th Art.: Private Christ Smith to be corporal, vice Meador, reduced; Private Harley B. Ratcliff to be corporal, vice Farrelly promoted; Private Ray C. Griffith to be corporal, vice Obenshain promoted.

Corp. L. G. Miller, D, 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. F. S. Strong, adjt., 4th Art. (Aug. 1, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Battery B, 5th Art., are assigned to use care of fire apparatus as specified. (Fort Columbus, July 29.)

1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., is detailed rec. officer. (Fort Columbus, July 29.)

The band, 5th Art., will return to Fort Hamilton. (Fort Hancock, July 29.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. S. E. Allen, Q. M., 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, July 31.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. T. M'CREA.

Capt. Charles W. Foster, 6th Art., having been transferred to Light Battery G, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay. (June 12, D. P.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Steele, 7th Art., while at Ft. Rodman, Mass., on other service, will take charge of and conduct a sale of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores Aug. 18. (July 2, D. E.)

The leave heretofore granted 2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art., is extended ten days. (July 26, W. D.)

Cook J. W. Karney, B, 7th Art., who died at Fort Monroe, July 26, was buried with military honors July 28, Capt. J. P. Winsor being in charge of arrangements.

Corp. C. H. Lovejoy, M, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., is detailed exchange officer and treasurer. (Fort Preble, July 25.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. July 28, W. D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., is extended to include July 25, 1900. (July 28, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

Captain Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the chartered ship Francisco Reyes. (June 12, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. R. COMBA.

The 2d battalion, 5th Inf., Major Geo. P. Borden, commanding, left Santiago, Cuba, July 30, for Fort Sheridan via New York.

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted Major Charles A. Booth, 6th Inf., is extended one month. (July 28, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LLOYD WHEATON.

Upon arrival of Co. H, 7th Inf., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Battery I, 3d Art., will stand relieved and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and go into camp awaiting transportation abroad. (July 18, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. C. A. Trott, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., his proper station. (July 26, D. Colo.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Co's I and M, 8th Inf., now in camp at the target range at Frontenac, Minn., will return to their station, Fort Snelling, Minn., July 17. (July 14, D. D.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The 9th Regiment of Inf. will be concentrated in Manila, with the least possible delay, for transfer to Taku, China, where, upon arrival, the commanding officer will report to the U. S. Minister at Peking for the protection of the American Legation and the lives and property of American citizens in China. In regard to the necessary details in the execution of this order, the regimental commander will confer with Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, U. S. N., now at Taku. The command will take a full equipment of tentage, sixteen four-mule wagons, thirty days' rations, and five hundred rounds of ammunition per man. The ordnance department will furnish one Colt's automatic rapid fire gun and one Gatling gun, with an ample supply of ammunition. The command will be furnished ample medical supplies and attendance. The transport Logan will convey the troops and the transport Fort Albert the wagon train. (June 17, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Harry F. Bathers, 9th Inf., will join his regiment. (June 25, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., is assigned to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Major George LeRoy Brown, 10th Inf., from duty as collector of customs at that port. Major Brown will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, to assume command of the battalion of the 10th Inf. stationed in that Department. (July 16, D. M. & S. C.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted to Lieut.-Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., A. A. G., Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. (July 24, D. Cuba.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days. (July 31, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Commissary Sergt. John E. Hogan (late 1st Sergt., Co. I, 11th Inf.), will be sent to Alibonito, P. R., for duty. (July 12, D. P. R.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

THE ROAD WE ARE TRAVELLING.

It appears that interest in the Boer war is dying out in England, or at least newspaper and society interest in it. The peers and peeresses, as London "Truth" tells us, and all those who aspire to count as factors in society have come back. The fashion for the war has died out, and Tommy may fight and be wounded, or lie in the mire when down with the fever, without society taking much interest in him. It was the active association of society leaders with the war that led to such large contributions to the relief fund, and their influence extended even to this country and awakened tender sympathy for Tommy Atkins in the breasts of many wealthy Americans who passed by our own soldiers and sailors with indifference. We have no class in this country corresponding exactly to the so-called "smart set" in England, who owe their position to court and family influences, and whose power is felt in all departments of English administration, and especially the Army and Navy. We have, indeed, little sets of would-be "smart" people, but their influence is confined within a limited circle, and they are scarcely known and are wholly unimportant beyond their own locality.

Politics in this country take the place of the court and aristocratic influences that have first place abroad and the politician, as a rule, is not in sympathy with the Army, however much he may be moved to exert himself on behalf of constituents actuated by military ambitions and to secure his share of Army patronage. As to the Navy, he fortunately considers it less within his sphere of action and though his influence is felt there, it is not to the same extent as in the Army. Congressmen do not aspire, for example, to high commands in the Navy for themselves or for their friends.

There has, on the contrary, always been a close connection between the English aristocracy and the services, not wholly to the advantage of the Army as recent experience has shown.

Whether the English Administration will be able to overcome this influence sufficiently to establish the Army on proper lines, is now the question that agitates England. Whether we shall be able to overcome political and personal influences sufficiently to give this country such an army as it needs and should have is the question that disturbs us.

One chief factor in the problem of Army increase and Army reorganization in the lack of intelligent criticism of the service, and reasonable discussion of the national problems with which its future is so closely identified. The papers are filled with statements showing an entire misconception of the character of our Army and exhibiting the jealous fear of military influence which prevents an intelligent consideration of our military necessities. Problems of the greatest national importance are treated with a flippancy which would be amusing, if it were not alarming in view of present conditions. The question as to what is to be done in the Philippines or in China is answered by a howl about militarism and imperialism, which conveys no instruction as to the specific character of the changes desired in the treatment of the serious difficulties from which there is no escape. The grave, and indeed alarming fact, that our legal military establishment consists of only 27,000 men, and that we are within a few months of the time when we must begin to return to their homes all men in excess of this, seems to make no impression upon those who are so afraid of militarism that they would leave us open to assault and national humiliation of the gravest kind rather than vote for another man or another gun.

We do not expect men to agree as to what our national policy should be, but where it involves the highest possible concern to our national future it is reasonable to ask that it should at least be discussed with some regard to logic and fact and that its relation to Army increase should be determined. We are glad, therefore, to observe the serious discussion of national questions of pressing importance, by Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, in the current number of the "Atlantic Monthly." "The Price of Order" is the title of Mr. Williams's article. In it he demonstrates the force of the maxim that "order is Heaven's first law," and that to secure it we must pay its price, whatever that may be. The experience of Great Britain is cited as a guide for us in our new experience of colonial administration. The work of federal government has never been more successfully discharged than by this country. The British Empire may fairly claim a like pre-eminence in colonial rule. Mr. Williams says:

"The essence of the English experiment has been one system of national constitutional limitations for the United Kingdom, and another system for dependencies. For the central government, there has been complete, exclusive and universal rule. For the dependencies, there has been no share in the exercise of this rule, a local administration and autonomy, and a contact with the central government jealously limited to the action of the central executive. Where the imperial executive has worked alone and with a free hand, prosperity and

order have succeeded. Executives rule colonies and keep them. Legislatures rule colonies and lose them."

As a result of this system, a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel. \$1,200,000 spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate \$1,724,354,895, or fifty per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American Congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British Parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned the British Empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system. We quote Mr. Williams:

"The entire dispute as to whether our Constitution extends to new acquisitions or not springs from the unconscious effort to devise for our use, we having the same problem, a system in which the limitations of the Constitution shall apply only to the United States, our United Kingdom, and the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government be free for use without these limitations in dealing with dependencies. Only by some such division and distinction can the central power be kept safely under constitutional check, and yet be left free to meet the needs and emergencies in a lower stage of development.

"By slow steps, we are feeling a way along these lines. Congress must legislate in the United States. Led by force of habit, it has set out to do the like in detail for Porto Rico, and mired itself and its party majority in a needless bog over which British practice points the way. Taught by experience, it has begun to see that the supervision and supplement of the legislation of a dependency still needing leading strings, is a subject not for legislative but for executive authority. Beyond and below a certain stage of development, the man who acts must be left to act alone, untrammelled by the man who talks, until the labors of the one have found the way for the upward progress of the other.

"But the final price of order is neither local autonomy nor executive, as distinguished from legislative, supervision, but a uniform administration of law. In the last resort, under every rule, the safety of life, the security of property, and the protection of rights rest on the courts.

"When in this survey of the relations of the British Empire we draw near the ultimate cause of its puissance, it does not rest in its navy, in its army, in the skill of its executive, or in the wisdom of its Parliament; neither its 'far-flung battle-line' nor its 'thunders on the deep' preserve the secret of its power. In the end it rests in this quiet room where four or five men learned in the law sit behind a table, maintaining the great stream of precedent which safely and surely yields justice for all men under the twin flags of our common race."

Yet it should not be forgotten that but for the "far-flung battle-line" and the "thunders of the deep" the wisdom of the interpreters of the law would come to naught. It is on justice, guided by law and enforced by the valor of those who bear arms in obedience to law, and in support of its decrees, that the greatness of the State depends. Hence the importance of including the question of Army and Navy reorganization and increase in the discussion of such questions as that considered so ably in the article from which we quote. The Army and Navy are the arms of the Executive, without which its decrees would be merely brutum fulmen.

Major W. L. Pitcher, who has been subjected to some criticism in Havana, has at least had the good fortune to secure the approval of his superiors for conduct of police affairs at Havana, as will be seen from the highly commendatory order which appears under our Army head. We are told in this order that the administration of Major Pitcher has contributed largely to the good order of a city of 230,000. When the Major wants "a job" if he will come to New York we might give him charge of three millions and a half of people. An application of the much maligned Army methods is badly needed in the metropolis.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. V., in orders which we publish elsewhere, in relinquishing command of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, pays a high tribute to the officers and men, both Regulars and Volunteers, that served under him. He also compliments a number of Cuban officials for their cheerful and honorable support. We announced some months ago that General Wilson would be later on appointed a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army and retired with that rank, and this is still the programme.

The list we publish on another page shows that we now have in Asiatic waters 42 vessels with an aggregate of 108,289 tons. Of these 11 vessels with an aggregate of 38,657 tons are in Chinese waters, 25 with 41,349 tons are in Philippine waters and the rest are scattered about.

The Commissary Department has recently purchased 50,000 of the Standard Emergency rations for use in China. These rations will be immediately shipped to Taku with the other large quantities of supplies sent by the supply departments. The Quartermaster's Department continues its shipment of clothing, both light and heavy, for the troops ordered to China. As it is the ultimate intention of the War Department to use the troops sent from this country to China as a relief to the volunteers in the Philippines, they are being sent prepared for hot and cold climates.

General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, left Washington July 31st for Alaska where he will personally supervise the arrangements being made by his corps for the construction of cable and telegraphic communications between that country and the War Department. It is believed as quite likely that General Greely will make arrangements with the Canadian company for the transmission of messages until government lines can be constructed. The system of telegraph and cable lines which it is proposed to have between this country and Alaska will be of the greatest credit to the Signal Corps and will serve to bring the War Department and the military department of Alaska into close touch. Officers of the corps have been for some time at work mapping out this system and much has already been done by the detachment of corps stationed in Alaska. As will be remembered, the last session of Congress appropriated \$420,000 for telegraph lines in Alaska.

The Bureau of Ordnance have, in consequence of recent reports received from officers at sea, decided to adhere to nitro-cellulose powder for the future use of the Navy. The effects of the powders of this description and also powders of the nitro-glycerine varieties have been carefully noted by our officers, and it seems that the powders of the latter class do not give satisfactory results. It is said they work havoc with the bore of the guns, searing them in a frightful manner just forward of the powder chamber. Other countries have also been experimenting with different varieties of powder and have been forced to change on account of the effects produced by nitro-glycerine powders. In England, cordite is the powder used, but in many respects this is not satisfactory as it is extremely harmful to the guns, and greatly reduces the number of times they can be fired. This, it is said, accounts for the comparatively little target practice given to the British sailor.

Official advices we have received this week from Manila give a number of orders relative to the movement of the 9th Inf. from Manila to Taku, China. The regiment's equipment included a full supply of tentage, 16 4-mule wagons, one Colt's automatic rapid fire gun, and one Gatling gun, with 30 days' rations and 500 rounds of ammunition per man.

Ordered to report for duty with the 9th was a detachment of 20 men of Co. B, Battalion of U. S. Engineers in command of Lieut. H. B. Ferguson with full equipment and a detachment of one officer and 10 men from the Signal Corps. These officers were also ordered to report for duty with the regiment on the expedition to Taku: Chaplain Walter Marvine, Capt. C. F. O'Keefe, 36th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Major W. B. Bannister, Surgeon; Asst.-Surgeon C. E. Marrow and Contract Surgeons W. W. Calhoun and F. M. Barney, U. S. A.; Acting Hospital Stewards H. Metzger and A. D. Tuttle.

The reports of the Boards of medical officers appointed to meet in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands for the purpose of examining contract surgeons who wished to enter the regular service, have been received by the Surgeon-General of the Army. There are only eleven vacancies in the regular medical corps and the results of the examinations show that many more than this number have qualified for commissions. At present the Department will not make public the names of those who were successful, but the appointments will be made in the near future. A call was recently made by Surgeon General Sternberg for one hundred contract surgeons, and up to the present time over five hundred applications have been received. The Surgeon General has selected from this number a hundred names and ordered them before boards for examination as to their fitness for the responsible position. For the most part these contract surgeons will be attached to the army in the Philippines to take the places of those whose contracts have expired and who refuse to sign for an additional period. General Sternberg says that ample provision has been made to have a sufficient number of surgeons and hospital corps men with the army in China. Medicines in large quantities have been sent to Taku and the greatest care has been taken to see that proper attendance is at hand in case of any emergency.

In some foreign experiments a battery of 9 cm. guns brought to bear upon a captive balloon about 3,000 metres distant, and at a height of 300, at the first round of shrapnel fired brought the balloon to the ground. In the second experiment, a battery of 12 cm. bronze position guns fired at a captive balloon 5,000 metres distant, and floating at the same height as in the first experiment. After half-a-dozen shots had been fired the balloon was set free by the severing of the rope which held it. In the third experiment, in which a balloon more than 6,000 metres distant was fired at by 15 cm. guns, the same result was attained after a few rounds had been fired.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

News of the envoys bearing the stamp of official authority was received during the week. The first information signed by an envoy came in the form of his despatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, R. N., at Tien-Tsin made public by the British Admiralty on July 31:

"Following message from Pekin:

"British legation, Pekin, June 20 to July 16, repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire.

"Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barricades close to ours.

"All women and children in the British legation. Casualties to date, sixty-two killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of wounded in hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation all well except David Oliphant and Warren, killed.

"July 21.

MACDONALD."

Sir Claude Macdonald is the British Minister at Pekin. The same day, July 31, the War Department at Washington gave out two despatches from Colonel Daggett, 14th U. S. Inf. The first read:

Che-Foo, (undated).

Tien-Tsin, 27th. Message just received from Conger says: Since 16th by agreement no firing; have provisions several weeks, little ammunition; all safe; well. (Daggett) report allied forces will soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans; No unnecessary killing. Indiana arrived 26th. Order McCain, Sladen, both Allens, Mitchell, Brice join regiment here.

DAGGETT.

The second was thus worded:

Che-Foo.

Tien-Tsin, 30th. Flintshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven, 9th Inf., sick; 10 doctors, 100 Hospital Corps men, 20 signal men needed. Unavoidable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving.

DAGGETT.

The fact that both Bruce's and Daggett's despatches agreed as to the armistice, was taken to confirm their genuineness. This information coupled with reiterated rumors that China is holding the envoys as hostages to prevent a movement against Pekin, has increased the general hopefulness as to the fate of the foreign ministers.

A cable message from Colonel Coolidge received by Maj.-Gen. Corbin on July 31, gave additional encouragement to the belief that the envoys have successfully held out:

Tien-Tsin, July 27.

Following letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba, military attaché at the (Japanese) legation of Pekin, dated July 22, arrived at Tien-Tsin 25th at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"Pekin, July 22, Evening.

"We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since the 13th of last month, and since the 20th (June) we have been attacked continually, night and day, by the Chinese soldiers, from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army, and if you cannot reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer.

"The Emperor and Empress Dowager appear to be still at Pekin. Were our reinforcements to arrive, it is very probable that they would flee to Wan Shoshan. The killed and wounded up to date are: Eight killed, one a Captain of Infantry, and an Ambassador's attaché; seven seriously wounded, the First Secretary of the Legation being one of twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all."

COOLIDGE.

Bearing on the same subject, was this despatch from Rear Admiral Remy:

Che-Foo, July 31.

Taku, July 28.—Japanese Military Attaché, Pekin, in letter dated July 22, reports legations besieged since June 13. Continually attacked from June 20 until July 17. Attack then ceased and Chinese soldiers apparently diminishing. Sixty Europeans killed. Telegram from Governor of Shan-Tung addressed to Consular body, Che-Foo, says: "Imperial edict states that various Ministers, except German, are well and provisions have been supplied."

REMEY.

Coincidentally with this news the Chinese Minister at Paris, Yu Keng, was reported to have received the following imperial decree, dated July 24:

"The foreign Ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruits as a token of the interest we feel in them."

The Japanese Consul at Tien-Tsin telegraphed on the 27th inst. a despatch dated the 19th from the Japanese Minister at Pekin to the Foreign Office at Tokio, which reached Tien-Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The Minister says: "The Japanese marines and others continue, under the command of the Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung Fu Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, though the task is by no means an easy one, until we are relieved by the division of Japanese troops, which, I hear through a special messenger, will arrive at Tien-Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 15th, and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations. Attaché Kojima, Captain Ando of the Imperial Army, H. Nakamura, and five marines have been killed; while Nakamura, Second Secretary of the Legation, a student, and six marines have been wounded, though not mortally. Many others have been slightly wounded."

A despatch to the State Department from American Consul Fowler, dated Che-Foo, July 29, said: "A letter from the German Legation, dated 21st inst., received at Tien-Tsin. German loss is ten dead and twelve wounded. Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron Von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French partially. A letter from the Japanese Legation dated 22d arrived at Tien-Tsin on the 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June, and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days, but little ammunition. The Emperor and Empress are reported at Pekin."

The German Consul at Tien-Tsin telegraphed on July 28, to the Berlin Foreign Office, as follows:

The German Secretary of Legation at Pekin, Herr Below, writes July 21:

"Thanks for your news. July 19 the condition of Cordes satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost ten killed and fourteen wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guard. The attack of the Chinese troops on us ceased July 16. Speediest possible advance of relief troops urgently necessary. According to trustworthy report, the body of Baron von Ketteler has been buried by the Chinese Government."

The Cordes mentioned in the despatch is the second interpreter of the German Legation.

The British Consul at Tien-Tsin cabled to the Foreign Office July 30, that a letter from a Japanese Colonel in Pekin stated that the legations were safe July 22. There had been no firing on the legations since July 17. The Consul added: "A reliable messenger who failed to enter Pekin, but reached there, returns, stating that there was no firing on the legations between July 15 and July 19."

The State Department received this despatch on July 28 from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo:

Che-Foo, July 26.

This morning, by request of the allied Admirals, I wired the Governor (supposed to be the Governor of Shantung) their wish to get news from Ministers themselves. The Governor now replies:

"Have received to-day edict from Emperor saying that the Ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident Ministers out of distress, and request you (Fowler) transmit this preliminary announcement to Admirals."

YUAN.

Governor.

A later despatch from Mr. Fowler reads as follows:

Che-Foo, 1 a. m., July 27.

Another telegram from the Governor: "Have just received imperial edict 24th saying various Ministers, excepting German, are well, and some days ago had supplied provisions to legations. Am satisfied Ministers out of distress."

YUAN.

Governor.

This cablegram from Lieut.-Col. Coolidge received by General Corbin, on July 29, made it possible to get at the percentage of loss of the gallant 9th Inf. The text of the despatch was as follows:

Che-Foo, July 29.

Six companies of the 9th Inf. under Colonel Liscum, with marines commanded by Meade, joined the British forces under Gen. Dorrard and in conjunction with the French and Japanese, attacked the southwest part of the walled city at daybreak on the 13th. The 9th Inf. on the right were east of the south gate, protecting the allied forces from flanking fire. After being under fire for fifteen hours we were withdrawn to the outer mud wall at night. The 9th Inf. had 16 killed, 60 wounded, and 1 missing. Four hundred and twenty were engaged at this point. Company A, posted at the railroad station east of the Pei-ho, was exposed to heavy shrapnel fire, losing 2 killed and seven wounded. In addition to the foregoing, on the morning of the 14th, the Japanese blew up the south gate, entering the walled city, and the allied forces entered the town. Assigned southeast quarter to the Americans for police and protection. Guards were established in the American quarter, which was already on fire. The British commander highly praised the American soldiers for their arduous work and gallantry in a communication to Meade.

COOLIDGE.

Tien-Tsin, July 26.

This statement from the commander of the 9th showed that the regiment suffered a much heavier proportionate loss than the first despatches indicated. It was supposed that the three battalions took part but the 3d battalion did not get to Tien-Tsin till too late to participate in the fighting of July 13-14. With 86 casualties out of 420 men engaged, the percentage of loss reaches a trifle more than 20. This was considerably more than it suffered at San Juan, July 1-3, 1898, when its losses were 8 killed and 25 wounded out of 466 ready for muster on June 30, a percentage of slightly over 7. At San Juan the percentage of loss of the 6th Inf. was 25, of the 13th Inf. it was 23 and of the 16th Inf. a shade under 19.

Quartermaster-General Ludington received the following despatch from the Quartermaster of the 6th Cav.:

Kobe, Japan, July 29.

Transport Lennox arrived yesterday; leaves to-day for Taku. Transport Conemaugh arrived to-day; leaves to-morrow for Taku.

LYON.

These vessels carried the horses and equipments of the 6th Cav.

General Chaffee's arrival on the scene of action was indicated by this despatch from him:

Chefoo, July 30.

Have had an interview with the Admiral. Will go ashore this afternoon. Facilities for loading are not adequate, therefore discharging slowly. Am informed the Byron has ordered a tug for towing two seventy-ton lighters. If tug is obtained discharging will improve. The Indiana will finish discharging to-day and proceed to Nagasaki. It will take two days to unload horses of Reilly's battery, and a week before the Grant is discharged of cargo. Will see Daggett to-morrow.

It is reported in Taku Bay that it is the intention to make forward movement to-morrow toward Pekin; details are not known here. Will arrive at Tien-Tsin too late to-morrow to cable from there. A message from Tien-Tsin must leave Tong-Ku at six o'clock in the morning to catch despatch boat at anchorage, leaving for Che-Foo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as possible will get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tien-Tsin. Will cable my views.

CHAFFEE.

This despatch was received by the Bureau of Navigation:

Taku, July 29.

Solace with sick and wounded proceeds to Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu, Mare Island, with five marine and Navy officers, five Army officers, nine Navy men, nineteen marines, fifty-five 9th Inf. All men will remain aboard Solace unless otherwise recommended by Army medical authorities at Nagasaki and Surgeon Anderson at Yokohama. Army hospital ship Relief preparing at Nagasaki for Taku, Japanese hospital ships alternating here (at) our disposition if needed. Lieutenant Leonard's condition more favorable, recovery hopeful. Biddle's command ordered Tien-Tsin.

REMEY.

This despatch shows that the Chinese are in fighting mood around Tien-Tsin:

Taku, August 2.

Chaffee reports that about 800 Japanese, scouting towards Peitang, lost three killed, twenty-five wounded. Enemy in trenches and loop-holed houses.

REMEY.

The news of Friday, Aug. 3, gave nothing positive regarding the advance of the allies toward Pekin, which was merely said to have been commenced. The force of the expedition is placed at 20,000 men and 170 guns. There was a vague report that the Russians had routed 10,000 Chinese ten miles from Tien-Tsin and had captured ten forts. Secretary Hay's reply on July 30 to Li Hung Chang's suggestion that the ministers might be sent under escort to Tien-Tsin if the Powers would give over the movement against Pekin, was thus worded: "This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

On the receipt of this Li inquired through Consul General Goodnow whether "if free communication were established between Ministers and their Governments, it could be arranged that the Powers should not advance on Pekin, pending negotiations." To this inquiry the following reply was sent on Aug. 1:

Goodnow, Consul-General, Shanghai: "I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other Powers. Free communication with our representatives in Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seems advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in full and free communication with their respective Governments, and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the Imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise."

HAY.

The British policy toward China was announced in the Commons on Aug. 2 by Under Foreign Secretary Broderick, who said the Government was resolutely set against any partition of China and that the future government of the Empire must be China for the Chinese. England, he declared, would not contemplate a Chinese Army officered by foreigners. He announced that a third brigade had been ordered from India to China.

Official news of fighting on the Russian border was contained in this despatch to St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated August 1: "The Chinese fortress at Hunghun was stormed by General Aigustoff July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokijevskoje and Postja, threatened by the Hunghun garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded."

The London "Times" on August 2 published a long despatch purporting to come from its special correspondent in Pekin, giving details of the siege. It is dated July 21, but it is not explained how such a long message got through when it has been possible to secure only scraps of news from the ministers. The despatch said there was a cessation of hostilities on July 17 and supplies were coming in. The wounded were doing well and the hospital arrangements were admirable. Through the hospital had passed 150 cases, none of them septic. The Tsung-li-Yamen had forwarded to the British minister a copy of a despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria attributing the deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance in extricating the Chinese government from its difficulties. Yet the day before this despatch was sent to the Queen an imperial edict was issued calling upon the Boxers to continue their loyal and patriotic services by exterminating the Christians, and a decree said their leaders were princes and ministers. On July 18 another decree was issued making a complete change, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien-Tsin. In this decree the death of Baron von Ketteler was attributed to "local brigands."

The "Times" correspondent said that the force besieging the legations consisted of imperial soldiers under Yun-Lu and Tung-Fu-Hsiang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees. Shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets have been used in the bombardment of the legations and laid it in ruins. The greatest peril during the siege has been from fire, the Chinese in their determination to destroy the British Legation, burning the adjoining Hamlin Academy, one of the most sacred buildings in China and sacrificed the unique library.

The casualties reported by the correspondent are these:

Killed: British, Capt. Strouts, Philipps and Scadding; civilians, David Oliphant, consular assistant, and Henry Warren, student interpreter; Italians, seven; Russians, three, and M. Sitroff of the Russo-Chinese Bank; Germans, ten; Austrians, four, including Captain Thomann, commander of the cruiser Zenta, Americans seven; Japanese, Captain Ando and five marines and Nikamura and Kojima, students; French, M. Herbert and eight men; Wagner, of the Chinese Customs and Gruintgens, an engineer.

The wounded number 138, including Captain Halliday, severely; the American surgeon, Dr. Lippitt, severely and Captain Myers, all of whom are doing well.

This refers to Asst.-Surgeon Thomas M. Lippitt, until recently attached to the Newark. Captain Myers is John T. Myers, Marine Corps, recently commanding the Marine Guard on the Newark.

A London "Telegraph" despatch from Che-Foo, dated July 31, says: "When the Chinese made a determined rush on the British legation in Pekin Captain Myers of the American Marines displayed conspicuous courage. Under a heavy fire he led his men in a sortie, drove the enemy back and captured several hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition. He was wounded. Dr. Lippitt (assistant surgeon) was severely wounded."

Major Frederick A. Smith, 1st Inf., who has been in command of the district and fort of Guanajay, Cuba, for about one year is now under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., Cos. I, K, L and M, has been stationed at Guanajay Barracks, a compact, neat little fort, 35 miles from Havana, very healthy and with a climate superior to most parts of the Island of Cuba. The post makes a pleasing impression upon all visitors. It will probably be accepted by a squadron of the 7th Cav. from Pinar del Rio.

Reports on the work accomplished by the Army Relief Society in the first four months of its existence indicate that twelve leading colleges have offered to establish special scholarships for soldiers' sons. Academies and secondary schools are next to be appealed to for the same purpose. The Employment Committee reports a great number of applications from soldiers' widows. It is cited as a proof of the high character of the women that none of these was willing to accept money, if there was a possibility of work.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left New London Aug. 1 for Portland, Me. Will arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2, leave Aug. 8; arrive Rockland, Me., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, leave Sept. 3.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Same as New York.
 KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Same as New York.
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickens. Same as New York.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. James D. Adams. At Boston, where she will be placed out of commission. Address Boston, Mass.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Boston, Mass. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Same as New York.
 VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo July 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Arrived Bahia Aug. 2. Has been ordered to New York. Address mail care Navy Department.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived at Escondido July 29.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left Victoria for San Francisco July 31. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived at Port Astoria, Ore., July 28. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
 Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander.
 Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Chefoo July 7. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila, Bruto, at Guam.
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Shanghai.
 Address mail to Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 CELTIC, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Cavite July 19.
 CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.
 CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. Arrived Sydney July 4. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Manila.
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Iloilo, P. I.
 IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Shanghai July 29. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. John N. Jordan. At Manila.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Green. At Manila.
 MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Brisbane.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China.
 NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Manila.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond F. Rodgers. Left Nagasaki for Taku Aug. 1. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul. Comdr. Nathan E. Niles ordered to command.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 NEW ORLEANS, Lieut.-Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila. Capt. James G. Green to command.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Kure, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 PETREL, Lieut.-Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. Left Amoy July 30 for Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Marseilles July 31. Will be repaired at Naples. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Left Cavite for Guam June 30. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Chefoo.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived San Diego, Cal., July 28. Address there.
 MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport. Address there.
 RODGERS, Ensign John Halligan, Jr. Newport, R. I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 T. A. M. CRAVEN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Newport, R. I.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walter Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Hong Kong for Taku July 29. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Kronstadt for Stockholm Aug. 1. On European cruise. Due at Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 1; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 26, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26, 1900, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Boston for Southampton, Eng., July 30. Due at Southampton Aug. 22, leave Aug. 29; arrive Gravesend Aug. 31, leave Sept. 7; arrive Kiel Sept. 11, leave Sept. 21; arrive Antwerp

Sept. 25, leave Oct. 2; arrive Havre Oct. 4, leave Oct. 16; arrive Lisbon Oct. 26, leave Nov. 3; arrive Madeira Nov. 6, leave Nov. 10; arrive St. Lucia Nov. 30, leave Dec. 1; arrive Trinidad Dec. 3, leave Dec. 24; arrive Barbadoes Dec. 26, leave Dec. 28; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 30, leave Jan. 1, 1901; arrive Havana Jan. 3, leave Jan. 11; arrive Hampton Roads Jan. 19. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Copenhagen Aug. 2 for Stockholm. On European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Due at Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 26, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On a cruise. Arrived Portsmouth, England, July 31, leave Aug. 10; arrive Havre Aug. 11, leave Aug. 25; arrive Cherbourg Aug. 28, leave Aug. 31; arrive Lisbon Sept. 10, leave Sept. 17; arrive Madeira Sept. 27, leave Oct. 4; arrive Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 17. After Sept. 17, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Due at Southampton July 25, leave Aug. 1; arrive Havre Aug. 14, leave Aug. 21; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 21, leave Aug. 24; arrive Tangier Aug. 24, leave Aug. 26; arrive Funchal Aug. 31, leave Sept. 6; arrive Marblehead Oct. 10. Letters should be addressed up to Aug. 20 care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On summer cruise. Was at Lisbon July 13. Due at Gibraltar July 20, leave about Aug. 11; arrive Tangier Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira about Aug. 19, leave Sept. 8; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 11. After leaving New London, mail address will be care B. F. Stevens until Aug. 20, and after that Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William H. Barnette. On her European cruise. Due at Havre Aug. 1, leave Aug. 10; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 25, leave Sept. 1; arrive Madeira Sept. 5, leave Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 20. Until Sept. 1 address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Sept. 1 address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Arrived Newport July 31, due at Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 24.
 NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. Due at Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Newport, R. I.
 SPECIAL SERVICE.
 AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford. Address New Bedford, Mass.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Gibraltar July 23 en route to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Boston, Mass. Address mail to Boston, Mass.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Boston July 20. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Wind. Left Chicago for Harbor Springs Aug. 2. Address Harbor Springs, Mich.
 POLIOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Port Royal Aug. 1 for Nipe, Cuba. Address Nipe, Cuba.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. Arrived Belfast, Me., Aug. 1. Will proceed to Newport. Address Newport, R. I.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived Mare Island July 23. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Nagasaki Aug. 1. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Arrived Cape Nome June 29. Address Unalakpa, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
 YANTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Arrived Malta July 30. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Havre July 25. En route to the United States; due at Gravesend, England, Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Malta July 1 en route to Singapore. Expected to arrive Sept. 14. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. En route from Yokohama, Japan, to Bering Sea via Kamchatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 27.—Lieut.-Comdr. T. R. Howard, detached Scindia on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
 Ensign F. R. Holman, detached Potomac and to Scindia as watch and division officer; sailing August 1.
 Lieut. R. L. Russell, detached Vermont and to Scindia as executive and navigator; sailing August 4.
 Ensign W. C. Watts, detached Torpedo Station and to Scindia as watch and division officer; sailing August 1.
 Ensign Jno. Halligan, Jr., detached Torpedo Station and to Scindia as watch and division officer; sailing August 1.
 Col. M. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., condemned by Medical Survey and ordered to Mare Island Hospital, from Asiatic Station.
 Ensign A. J. Wadhams, detached Eagle; proceed home and wait orders.
 Ensign F. H. Brumby, detached Scindia on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. E. Moale, Jr., detached Scindia on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. Jos. Oman, detached Scindia on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

JULY 28.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. V. Bronaugh, detached Torpedo Station August 1 and to New York Yard, in Equipment Department.
 Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, detached Torpedo Station August 2 and resume duties on Vermont.
 Lieut. M. H. Signor, detached Torpedo Station August 2 and to Naval Academy August 4.

Ensign W. C. Watts, Order 27th to Scindia revoked. Detached Torpedo Station August 1 and to Delphi August 4.
 Lieut. R. L. Russell, detached Vermont and to Scindia at Naples, Italy, sailing August 4.
 Ensign W. G. Briggs, detached Torpedo Station and Scindia at Marseilles, France, sailing August 1.
 Asst. Surg. Macomb K. Elmer, to duty at Navy Yard August 1.
 M. Dir. G. W. Woods, detached Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, August 18; to home and wait orders.
 M. Dir. H. J. Babin, to duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, August 18.
 P. A. Surg. L. Von Wedekind, detached Indiana and to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, for treatment.
 Lieut. C. Baily, to duty Schenectady, New York, Aug. 1, as assistant inspector of equipment, and as inspector of equipment from Aug. 31.
 Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, detached as inspector of equipment, Schenectady, New York, Aug. 31, and to Naval Academy, September 1.
 Lieut.-Comdr. D. H. Mahan, sick leave granted three months.
 Ensign F. L. Sheffield, detached Torpedo Station Aug. 2, and to Indiana August 4 as watch and division officer.
 Lieut. H. J. Zeigler, detached Indiana, on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

JULY 29.—Sunday.

JULY 30.—Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, relieved as equipment officer of Portsmouth yard from September 3, to continue duty as ordnance officer.
 Lieut.-Comdr. W. E. Sewell, temporary duty equipment department, New York Yard, August 6, for a month, then to duty as equipment officer of Portsmouth Yard.
 Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Harrison, detached Franklin and to Ranger August 8, as executive.
 Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Mentz, to duty as inspector of equipment works, George Lawley & Son, South Boston, Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass., at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., from August 9.
 Lieut. R. C. Smith, detached as inspector of equipment works, George Lawley & Son, South Boston; Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, and Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., August 9, and to Amphitrite as navigator.
 Gun. F. T. Applegate, detached Norfolk Yard and Franklin.
 Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald, detached Yankton Aug. 6 as report for line duty on North Atlantic Station Aug. 6.
 Ensign F. D. Karns, detached Yankton Aug. 6 as report for line duty on North Atlantic Station Aug. 6.
 Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, detached Amphitrite Aug. 6, to home and wait orders.
 Stan. A. F. Benson, detached Triton and immediately to Macdonough.

Lieut. H. L. Holcombe, detached Ranger August 1, and to Asiatic Station; sailing from San Francisco Aug. 11.
 JULY 31.—Lieut. L. S. Van Duser, to Naval Academy Aug. 23.
 Ensign W. B. Wells, detached Wabash, Aug. 6 to Yankton as watch and division officer, Aug. 7.
 Ensign H. Laning, to Naval Academy, Aug. 25.
 Paymr. J. A. Ring, to Norfolk Yard as general storekeeper, Sept. 1.
 P. Insp. J. B. Redfield, detached Norfolk yard and Chicago as fleet paymaster; sailing from New York Oct. 6.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, detached Chicago on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
 P. Insp. L. G. Boggs, to New York yard, Sept. 1, paymaster of yard.
 P. Dir. H. T. Wright, detached New York yard on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
 Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, to Norfolk yard, Aug. 11, assistant general storekeeper.
 Pharm. Frederick T. Gordon, warranted pharmacist from July 2, 1900.
 A. Carp. C. P. Hand, detached Buffalo and to Monadnock.
 A. Carp. F. A. Irich, detached Monadnock and Buffalo for passage home.

AUG. 1.—Comdr. E. S. Prime, to War College, Aug. 4.
 Lieut.-Comdr. H. Hutchins, detached Machias, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
 Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached Machias, when out of commission, and to duty with Bancroft at Boston and to command of her when commissioned.
 Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached Kentucky and to Indiana, Aug. 15.

A. W. Mach. M. M. Schreiber, detached Texas and Fortune at New York Yard, Aug. 4.
 Lieut.-Comdr. A. Gieves, detached Indiana, Aug. 4, to duty with Alabama.
 Lieut. A. A. Pratt, detached Torpedo Station, Aug. 4, and to Kentucky.

Comdr. J. A. Norris, detached War College, Aug. 4, and to Naval Academy Aug. 11.
 Ch. Gun. Wm. Walsh, detached Washington Yard, home and sick leave granted three months.
 Lieut. R. L. Russell, order Aug. 27 and 28 revoked. Detached Vermont and to Scindia as executive and navigator, at Marseilles, France, sailing Aug. 4.
 Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards, detached Machias when out of commission and to Indiana.

A. Surg. C. H. Delancy, additional duty at Naval Hospital, Newport.
 A. Surg. A. Stuart, detached Yankton and to temporary duty on tug Fortune at New York Yard, Aug. 4.
 Lieut. H. S. Ritter, detached Machias; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. B. Henry, to North Atlantic Station for duty, Aug. 16.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, to duty on Richmond Aug. 11.

Lieut. DeW. Blamer, to Wabash, Aug. 18.

Lieut. A. W. Grant, detached Machias when out of commission and to Naval Academy.

Lieut. E. V. Graham, to duty at Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. W. J. Manion, to duty connection Topeka at Boston Yard Aug. 6, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

Civ. Eng. F. T. Chambers, temporary duty in Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Paymr. E. D. Ryan, to duty on Independence, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. R. Holman, detached Potomac and to Scindia as watch and division officer at Marseilles, France, sailing Aug. 4.

Asst. Gun. August C. Steinbrenner, appointed acting gunner. (Constellation.)

A. Gun. Wilhelm H. F. Schluter, appointed acting gunner. (Constellation.)

A. Gun. Arthur C. Kali, appointed acting gunner. (Gwinn.)

A. Gun. Thos. Smith, appointed acting gunner. (Constellation.)

A. Gun. Vista R. Thompson, appointed acting gunner. (Kentucky.)

A. Gun. Otto E. Reh, appointed acting gunner. (Juan de Austria.)

A. Gun. Benjamin P. Middleton, appointed acting gunner. (Nashville.)

Clerk W. B. Alexander, appointment on nomination of Paymr. H. R. Sullivan revoked after three months sick leave. (Mare Island Hospital.)

P. Clerk J. E. Colthurst, appointment on nomination Asst. Paymr. F. K. Perkins revoked. (Independence.)

AUG. 2.—Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, to examination for retirement, Sept. 4, at Washington Navy Yard, thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, sick leave granted three months.

Ensign W. G. Roper, to temporary duty on Independence, Aug. 11.

A. Paymr. C. R. O'Leary, detached Machias when out of commission and to duty with crew of Bancroft.

Lieut. Frank Lyon, detached Machias when out of commission and to duty with crew of Bancroft.

Ensign R. I. Curtin, detached Machias when out of commission and to duty with crew of Bancroft.

commission and to North Atlantic Station for duty Aug. 1.

Lieut. M. E. Trench, detached Machias when out of commission and to duty with crew of Bancroft.
Lieut. A. L. Willard, detached Machias when out of commission and to duty with crew of Bancroft.
Changes of officers on Asiatic Station, per cable commander-in-chief:
Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Roper, detached Newark; Lieut.-Comdr. W. F. Halsey, to Newark as executive.

G. O. 2, JUNE 30, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes changes in Articles 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1261 and 1262 of the Navy Regulations of 1900.

S. O. 1, JULY 2, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the circular relating to the enlistment of men for the U. S. naval service. The terms of enlistment are 4 years, and only such persons shall be enlisted as can be reasonably expected to remain in the service, and when enlisted must serve out his term of enlistment. Applicants must be free from physical defects, and American citizens, native or naturalized, and must be able to read and write English.

G. O. 3, JUNE 30, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Makes additions to the uniform regulations of the Navy to be inserted at the foot of page 34. These include: Dungaree jumpers and trousers to be made of blue denim of about 8 ounces, and bathing trunks. The jumpers will be single breasted, sack pattern, rolling collar, skirt to descend from 3 to 6 inches below the hip; to have one overland pocket on the left breast, and to be buttoned to the neck by four black metal buttons; cuffs of double thickness, 2 inches deep, with wrist slits extending 4 inches above the upper edge of cuffs; each cuff to be fastened with one black metal button. Trousers are to be made to fit snugly over the hip; one seam on each leg on the inside; "fly" front, buttoned with four black metal buttons, and gusset at center of back secured with one metal buckle; two pockets in front, and one overland pocket on the right hip. The crews of torpedo boats shall wear dungaree working suits at all times, except when dress uniform is required. On board cruising men-of-war the engine room force will wear dungaree uniform while on duty in the engine room, but dungaree shall not be permitted to be worn on deck at any time, except by working parties actually engaged in work. Bathing trunks shall be of pattern furnished by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 27.—Major T. N. Wood and 1st Lieut. J. C. Beaumont and 3d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, appointed members general court-martial to convene at Navy Yard, New York, July 31, 1900.

JULY 28.—Col. W. S. Muse, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed to Taku, China, to command marines stationed there.

JULY 30.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, ordered to pay marines stationed in District of Columbia for month of July, 1900.

The order from these headquarters, dated July 28, 1900, directing Col. W. S. Muse to proceed to Taku, China, etc., is revoked.

JULY 31.—Capt. B. S. Neuman, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to command marine guard U. S. S. Kentucky.

Col. H. C. Cochran, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to proceed to Taku, China, to command marines stationed there.

AUG. 2.—Col. P. C. Pope, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to report on 4th inst. to commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., as officer detailed to command marines at that station.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue launch Scout which has been undergoing repairs at Port Townsend, Wash., for some days, left July 22 for Point Roberts, in command of Lieut. Sturdevant, who arrived from Portland. The Scout will do duty at that place during the fishing season. Point Roberts being near the dividing line between the United States and British Columbia.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The headquarters for the summer of the U. S. F. S. Albatross, Comdr. J. P. Moser, U. S. N., which sailed from Hakodate on June 12, en route to the Aleutian Islands, and then to Alaska, will be Sitka.

The Bennington and Yorktown, on the Asiatic Station, are exact duplicates in construction and arrangement, and are regarded as the most efficient vessels on the station. The Marine Guard of the Bennington is in command of 1st Lieut. Geo. Van Orden.

The list of commissioned and warrant officers of the U. S. Navy and of the Marine Corps on the active list to July 1, 1900, has been issued by the Navy Department. George Dewey heads the list as Admiral. The senior officers in the other grades are as follows: Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, Capt. J. J. Read, Comdr. Frank Courts, Lieut.-Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, Lieut. W. G. Hannum, Lieut. (Junior Grade) F. R. Payne, Ensign Thomas D. Parker, Naval Cadet H. G. Sparrow, Medical Director W. K. Scofield, Medical Inspector C. U. Gravatt, Surgeon P. M. Rixey, Passed Asst. Surg. Geo. T. Smith, Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, Pay Director C. H. Eldredge, Pay Inspector A. W. Bacon, Paym. J. A. Ring, P. A. Paym. B. P. Dubois, Asst. Paym. A. B. Pierce, Chaplain W. O. Holway, Professor of Mathematics W. W. Hendrickson, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Asst. Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, Chief Boatwain J. B. F. Langton, Boatwain D. Glynn, Chief Gunner C. Dugan, Gunner M. W. Gillmartin, Chief Carpenter P. T. Ward, Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, Chief Sailmaker J. C. Herbert, Warrant Machinist C. W. Densmore, Pharmacist C. O. Leary, Mate J. A. Smith, commandant of the Marine Corps; Brig.-Gen. Charles Heywood, general staff; Col. Geo. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Col. James Forney, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Harrison, Major O. C. Berryman, Capt. H. C. Haines, 1st Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, 2d Lieut. C. C. Carpenter. The casualty list with the six months ending with June 30, 1900, is as follows: Resignations, 11; retirements, 22 in the Navy and 1 in the Marine Corps. Deaths—Navy, 16; Marines, 1; this number but 8 were on the retired list.

The British Admiralty are reported to have reached the conclusion, as the result of the Belleisle experiments, that the use of non-flammable wood is not required. This conclusion will not receive general approval, however. Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins is of opinion that the woodwork of the Belleisle was prevented from ignition by the asphyxiation of lyddite fumes, and where they penetrate suffocation to the gun's crews must follow.

The London "Standard's" Constantinople correspondent says that the Sultan, being desirous of pleasing Emperor William, has discarded the lower bid of the Armstrongs for the armament of eight ironclads and accepted the tender made by the Krupps.

The office of the U. S. Light House Board, of which Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N. is chairman, has issued a list of Lights and Fog Signals on the Atlantic and Gulf coast corrected to June 30. A number of interesting illustrations of Light Houses and Light Ships add to the value of the work. A list of

beacons, buoys and day marks in the third light house District, corrected to July 1, has also been issued.

The orders directing the distilling ship Arethusa to proceed from League Island, Pa., to the Navy Yard, New York, have been revoked. The supplies for China, which were to be sent from New York, will be sent to the League Island Navy Yard, where the Arethusa is at the present time. She has been ordered to sail for Manila, and to take all the supplies that were to be sent from the different stations. She was also ordered to arrive at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on July 25, where the supplies of other stations were to be sent and loaded. It is said that it would be less expensive if the supplies were sent to League Island and loaded there, and for this reason, it is explained, the Navy Department revoked its original order.

No date has yet been set for the official trials of the Wisconsin, but it is understood that they will be carried out between this and the 1st of October. The contractors are desirous to have the ship as near completion as possible before subjecting her to the Government trials, and with this end in view will delay the tests until everything is on board save some ordnance stores and the crew. The Wisconsin will not be fitted for sea at the Mare Island Navy Yard on account of lack of water at the Yard. The installation of her guns and other outfits will be at the works of the builders.

The boilers and machinery of the torpedo boat Stockton, under construction at the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., have been fully installed on board the vessel. The engines functioned very well under an air pressure of eighty pounds per square inch above the atmosphere while in the erecting shop. It is believed the steam trials in the near future will demonstrate that these engines stand among the leading works of the country.

The Newark, from last advices, was at Nagasaki, Japan, undergoing the necessary overhauling and painting, customary with ships of her type every six months. The bottom of our ships on the Asiatic Station become rapidly fouled with the marine growths in those waters, and a docking, scraping and painting is necessary every six or seven months.

At a recent meeting of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, held in New York, it was decided to accept the bid of Lewis Nixon for five submarine Holland torpedo boats. This work will be taken in hand at once, and these boats, it is expected, will be ready for experimental tests some time next summer.

Chief Engineer B. F. Wood, U. S. N. (retired), made application some time since for duty under the terms of a recent act of Congress, but was informed by the Secretary of the Navy that it was not the intention of the Department to detail any officer, who has been retired for age, for active service. The need of the service just now is for watch and division officers, the details for shore duty being pretty well filled.

Lieut.-Comdr. Sharpe, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. T. S. Hartford, speaks in high terms of the progress made by the recruits who joined that ship at San Francisco, and is a firm believer in the policy inaugurated by the Bureau of Navigation of enlisting landsmen from the interior towns of the far Western States for naval service, and then, by drill and exercise, transform these same landsmen into competent sailors. It has been found that the morale of the men enlisted from the extreme West is superior to that of the men who have been in Atlantic ports for long periods.

Dry Dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was flooded with over ten feet of water July 30. This condition is due to the leakage of Timber Dry Dock No. 3, and the damage will amount to over \$1,000.

Advices from Newport News, Va., announces that rapid progress is being made on the battleship Illinois, and it is thought she will be ready to go on her initial trial about December 1.

The question as to whether Rear Admiral Cotton, who commanded the Harvard at the time of the Santiago engagement, should be allowed to intervene in the suit for the prize money won on that occasion is a technical one to be decided by the courts and no expression of opinion will influence it one way or the other. The Harvard was at Altare's discharging stores when the Spanish ships came out, and in his report her commander wrote: "At 10:45 A. M. the United States ship Resolute passed Altare's at a considerable distance, standing to the eastward, sounding her whistle vigorously and flying a signal which announced that the Spanish fleet had fled. With the utmost possible despatch I recalled the boats and officers to the ship, hoisted the former, sent the steam launch on shore, got under way, and stood to the westward to join you. The ships of the fleet had meantime disappeared to the westward, none being in sight when I came from behind the land where I could command an uninterrupted view of the coast west of Morro."

Japan's three war vessels, building at Elswick, are being pushed toward completion. The Iozumo, a powerful armored cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are on board of her, awaiting the word to sail.

Although nothing of a definite nature has yet been decided as to the proposed change of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., from that city to Charleston, there seems to be a disposition on the part of naval officers to expedite the transfer. The Board of Naval Officers recently appointed for the purpose of examining into the respective facilities offered by the two cities for a naval station and to report to the Secretary of the Navy as to the advisability in making the change, held a special meeting on July 31 for the purpose of granting a hearing to Mayor Ager Smythe of Charleston on the subject of various sites offered by his city. Maps and special surveys of six sites were submitted to the Board by the official, who explained in detail the facilities offered by each. It is expected that a decision will be reached by the Board in the near future. The action of the Government with reference to the Port Station fully justifies the criticism upon the naval facilities there appearing in the Army and Navy Journal some years ago.

Word has been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Remey, commanding the Asiatic Station, to the effect that the battleship Oregon will have to remain in dry dock at Kure for not less than five or six months. As soon as the vessel was put in the dock and examined it was found that the injuries were of a more serious nature than anticipated, and the Japanese naval officers recommended permanent repairs be made at once instead of temporary repairs as planned. With these recommendations Rear-Admiral Remey agrees, as also do the officers of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department. Naval Constructor Vroom, who has been ordered to relieve Naval Constructor Hobson, will soon arrive at Kure and will personally superintend the repairs to the famous battleship. Although the exact nature of the injuries is not known in Washington, it is now believed they are

serious. Naturally, Admiral Remey is anxious that the ship be made ready for active service as rapidly as possible, but he is too good an officer to take any risks. It is thought that possibly the Kentucky will be sent to take the place of the Oregon.

OUR NAVAL STATIONS IN SAMOA.

From the Naval Station at Tutuila, July 12, Commander Tilley reported that all was well. He transmits an "instrument of cession," executed April 17, 1900. It is in the Samoan language and accompanied by a translation in English. This is signed by twenty-two chiefs; that is to say, it is signed by Leoso, in the presence of and at the request of the chiefs of the Division of Fofu and Aitua, and further signed by Pele, at the request of the chiefs of Sui, and by Vailafaua; all this in conformity with Samoan custom. Commander Tilley hoisted the American flag on Rose Island July 10, with appropriate ceremonies. Tui Manua, king of Manua, and other chiefs being present. Rose Island is uninhabited, and is a worthless coral atoll with no anchorage near it. Commander Tilley has issued stringent regulations prohibiting the importation of firearms and explosives into Tutuila. The natives are not allowed to obtain intoxicating liquors, and the natives do not appear to care for liquor. An order recently issued prohibits the importation of wines, beers or liquors into Tutuila except by permission of the Commandant.

Rev. Ebenezer V. Casper, of the London Missionary Society, resident missionary for Tutuila and the Manua group, writes to Secretary Long expressing his gratification and gratitude at the transfer of his missionary field to the United States and the manner in which the transfer has been made. He has intimate dealings with 3,000 of the 6,000 natives transferred to our control, and declares without hesitation that they are more than satisfied to be transferred to the beneficent protection of our government, and to be permanently attached to our people. Of Commander Tilley, the good missionary says: "Out of my heart I cannot conceive of your finding a better man to represent your Government in such delicate and difficult matters as must always be associated with the task of 'annexing' than Commander Tilley. His kindly nature and tactfulness, his approachableness and admirable patience, and his desire to be alike just and firm, have had not a little to do in easing the difficult task of superseding the old order of things amongst a proud and conservative people, and successfully setting up a newly organized body of officials who will work under the immediate supreme control and direction of the Commandant of your Naval Station. Commander Tilley has done a great deal in a short time, and has done it well and quietly. He has made many friends, and he has won great respect. Indeed, I have heard natives expressing the hope that he might remain for a long time to come in the position of Governor over Eastern Samoa."

TRIAL OF THE VARIAG.

The Russian cruiser Variag arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, from her trial trip and went to the yards of her builders the Messrs. Cramps. Although an accident interfered with the proposed continuous twelve-hour run test, the speed she developed during the seven hours and a half, during which she was speeded, was so far in excess of the contract requirement that the Russian Board of Inspection unanimously agreed that the essential elements of the trial had been complied with. During the run from Boston the speed trial began off Nantucket Shoals. A continuous speed of 23.6 to 23.7 knots was developed for 7.1-2 hours. At that point an accident occurred to one of the high pressure cylinders, which compelled the shutting off of the engine affected. The remaining part of the contemplated trial was, therefore, abandoned. The Russian Board of Inspectors, however, took not only into consideration the speed developed in the first seven and a half hours but also the speed which the vessel displayed previously on the run off Boone Island, when she made 24.6 knots in a spurt, and decided that there could be no reasonable doubt of the ability of the vessel to maintain a speed considerably in excess of the contract requirement of 23 knots an hour.

The following despatch was sent July 30 to Charles H. Cramp, at Bar Harbor, Maine, by the officers and naval experts commissioned by the Russian Government to superintend the trial of the Variag:

"Philadelphia, Pa., July 30.—To Charles H. Cramp, Newport Hotel, Bar Harbor, Me.—In sending their congratulations to Charles H. Cramp the witnesses of the trial of the Variag desire to add that the ship has not only equaled but surpassed the performance promised. We consider the Variag to be one of the great triumphs of naval construction."

DESERTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, U. S. N., has addressed the following letter to the Navy Department:

"It is my impression that a decision has been rendered by the J. A. G. in a recent court-martial case, that an enlisted man is not guilty of desertion and does not lose his right of citizenship until he has been proven a deserter by due process of law. As this does not accord with the evident intent of article 899, par. 2, N. Reg., with reference to art. 913, I would respectfully request information on this point."

No formal opinion such as that referred to in Lieutenant Gillis's letter has hitherto been rendered by the J. A. G. In reply to the Department's reference of the matter, however, the J. A. G. suggests that the present article 913 of the Regulations be struck out, and that the following, embodying a statement of the penalties consequent upon desertion, based upon a correct construction of the laws relating thereto, be inserted in lieu thereof, viz.: "Every person who deserts the Naval service of the United States shall, upon conviction thereof, be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof."

In this connection the J. A. G. observes that par. 1 of article 899, N. R. of 1900, appears to have been frequently misconstrued by officers in the naval service. This paragraph reads as follows:

"The Captain shall cause the proper entries of the facts, of which he shall be the judge, to be made in the log and on the pay officer's books."

The paragraph quoted does not mean that the entries made by direction of the Captain in the log and on the pay officer's books are a final determination in the matter of unauthorized absence, and that the mere ipso facto of the Captain can make a man a deserter and subject him to the penalties for that offence; but means simply that these declarations of the Captain make such man prima facie a "straggler" or "deserter" for the purpose merely of his enlistment record and pay officer's accounts.

PRESIDIO, CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., July 25, 1900.

Presidio is now a point of concentration for troops gathered from all over the United States for duty in the Orient. Every day, troops sail out, while others march in, and raw recruits are constantly dropping in. At the headquarters, everybody is working under pressure.

A grass fire broke out on the hills near the Lombard street gate Monday afternoon, but was extinguished by the men in the model camps before any harm could be done.

Dr. B. R. Ward, of the Navy, was among Sunday's arrivals at the Palace.

Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 11th Cav., with forty-six recruits for the 1st Cav. and eighteen hospital corps men, left Tuesday night for Seattle. The men will sail from there with the troops intended for China, and Lieutenant Enslow will return to the garrison.

Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art., accompanied by his wife, left Monday for his new station at Fort Baker, Cal.

Captain Humphrey, 20th Inf., has reported for duty with the casual detachment.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Colonel Maus, U. S. A., is now at the Richellu, after passing a week in San Rafael. Mrs. Maus will soon leave for a long visit to her home in the East.

Mrs. W. L. Kneedler and her daughter recently arrived from Manila, where Dr. Kneedler, U. S. A., is at present.

Major Louis H. Rucker, 6th Cav., is buying 104 horses for troops F and G, 6th Cav., now in the National parks of this State.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 18, 1900.

Mrs. William Baird, wife of the post surgeon, who is spending the summer at their home in the mountains near Cloudercroft, is paying the doctor a short visit. Their little granddaughter who fell down the mountain side several weeks ago is not yet able to be moved without great pain.

Yesterday was payday and the soldiers celebrated it by giving a ball in the evening to their friends from town.

Recently the entire company was marched into town to the Court House and all put under bonds to appear at the opening of court next October to give their testimony in the cases of the three soldiers who are said to be accomplices of Sergeant Kippers and whose trial had to be laid over until fall as no jury could be secured.

The case of Darly Ford against Captain Loughborough was decided last week in favor of the former, and he was granted damages to the amount of \$600. Ford was formerly the post blacksmith, but for the past four years has kept a saloon just adjoining the reservation.

At the time the trouble started there was no canteen in the post, and the soldiers would buy both whiskey and beer at Ford's. Captain Loughborough requested him not to sell his men any whiskey, but he continued to do so and then Captain Loughborough placed a guard just on the edge of the reservation and a few hundred feet from the saloon doors with orders that none of his soldiers should be allowed to enter the saloon. This was effective and Ford has sued him for interfering with his trade. It is understood that the judge will set the verdict of the jury aside.

Captain and Mrs. Loughborough entertained a number of town people recently at a pie-eating contest.

A CLAIM FOR CREDIT.

Baav, P. I., May 29, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 10 is an article giving an account of the part the 29th Inf. took in the fight at Montalban Dec. 28, 1899. Permit me to give you a few facts which may be sure to give the credit to whom it justly belongs.

The advance was supposed to be made by two companies A and B of the 45th, but owing to misleading maps the 1st battalion of that regiment arrived too late on the scene, and the 46th Inf. advanced to the enemy's positions. It was, I believe, Co. I of the 46th Inf. who took away the piece of artillery in possession of the insurgents.

The 11th Cav. (left) and the 46th Inf. (centre) deserve most of the credit of that engagement. The 45th was in support in the center while the 29th and 27th had their positions on the right and right center.

Co. A of the 45th Inf., under Captain Montfort, took possession of a line of hills directly opposite the main entrenchments of the enemy and held the same for three days exposed to weather, hunger and bullets of some sharpshooters. It was here that the little incident happened you credited to Lieutenant Mumford, who by the way is a member of the 45th Inf.

The way it happened was as follows: Privates Colvin, Gilmore and myself went after water. Discovering three insurgents at the same time they discovered us I had to act quickly. It was a matter of killing or get killed. Turning loose my rifle I had the satisfaction of seeing every one of the insurgents fall, and we immediately reported back to the company. This is the correct narrative of the paragraph in which you give Lieutenant Mumford so much credit.

GEORGE W. HILLIER.
Co. A, 45th Inf., U. S. Vols.

GALLANTRY RECOGNIZED.

Headquarters Fourth District, Dept. Northern Luzon.

San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, June 26, 1900.

The following telegrams will be of interest to the friends of the persons named therein. The engagement referred to is one that occurred on June 14 near a town called Papaya in this province, the province of Nueva Ecija, P. I. General Funston had but about sixty men in the fight and finding the enemy, about 200 in number, strongly posted on the crest of a low ridge promptly ordered a charge which was handsomely made. Forty-four of the enemy were picked up dead; we lost one killed, 1st Sergt. Maurice O'Brien, Troop G, 4th Cav., who was shot twice; and had one wounded, Private Hugh M. Duff, Co. C, 34th Inf., U. S. V., fortunately only slightly. The fight and subsequent pursuit lasted from 5:40 P. M. until dark. The enemy was under command of the newly-appointed General Lacuna, who succeeds Colonel Padilla, recently captured and sent in to Manila.

Hqds., Dept. N. L., June 15.

Brig-Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding 4th district, San Isidro.

Brig-Gen. Loyd Wheaton, the Department com-

mander, thanks you and the officers and men of your command engaged in the combat with insurgents yesterday for gallant conduct and for destruction of the enemy. Your conduct and that of others will be the subject of a despatch to the major-general commanding the Division. The conduct of Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 34th Inf., U. S. V.; Capt. E. V. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. L. L. Dietrich, 34th Inf., U. S. V., is specially commended. Please acknowledge.

By command of Brig-Gen. Wheaton.

(Signed) ALVORD, A. A. G.

Hqds. Dept. N. L., June 15.

General Funston, San Isidro:

Following just received: "Please express to General Funston the thanks and warm appreciation of the Division commander for the exemplary action of his command at Papaya yesterday. Request General Funston to communicate the views of the Division commander to all concerned and to state that such prompt and vigorous action in the field is highly appreciated at Division Headquarters."

(Signed) BARBER, A. G.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 31.

By September, after the usual order of events, Annapolis will be moved by the presence of a hundred or more young men filled with a mighty energy of spirit of preparation for the ordeal of examination.

Naval Cadet John V. Babcock, of Iowa, a member of the first class, who started on the Cadets' cruise on board the practice ship Chesapeake, has been granted sick leave on account of his eyes. He came to Annapolis for his baggage and then left for home.

A letter from Chas. H. Gibson Ford, U. S. N., son of the late Capt. John Tubman Ford, of St. Michaels' dated Gibraltar, July 9, says: "I am now on the United States steamer Albany, and we are bound to China, via Suez Canal, with the purpose of protecting lives and property of American citizens there."

Comdr. Albert Ross, of the Custom House, Baltimore, was here last week.

The Academy authorities are adding two recitation rooms to the temporary recitation shed near the Upper Quarters.

The furniture in Nos. 14 and 15 Goldsborough Row is being moved to the Government Hospital, adjoining the Naval Academy, in order that these buildings may be used as Cadets' Quarters.

An effort is being made by Prof. Dodge, in charge of grounds, to save the artesian well in the old gas house. The building is being torn down to make room for the new boat house, and the well is on the site of the improvement. This well was dug about fifty years ago, is 234 feet deep, and sends up water impregnated with sulphur and iron, and has valuable medicinal qualities, and is a favorite drink at the Naval Academy.

A temporary building for the use of the Paymaster of the Naval Academy and one for the store of the Cadets will be erected near the Upper Quarters.

The work of removing the officers' tents to new sites has begun at Camp Wainwright, adjoining the Naval Academy. This is to make room for 75 tents that are to be put up to accommodate 150 privates of the Marine Corps, who are to come here from New York and League Island. Camp Wainwright has now been made a drilling station for new recruits of the Marine Corps, who will be sent here from recruiting stations, drilled, formed into companies, and then transferred, with their full complement, to their respective Battalions. Amongst the daily exercises is a five-mile march by companies, each taking a turn at it. A good class of Marines is now being enlisted.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Boston, Mass., July 13, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal,

The American Sewage Disposal Company of Boston lately came into possession of several patents on an apparatus for purifying water and disposing of sewage so that its offensive properties will be rendered harmless and inoffensive. By using the apparatus, cities and towns will be protected from the fearful harm of a sewage polluted water supply.

In the last year of the 19th century it is proposed to discharge the sewage of Washington into the Potomac River, and make of it an open sewer, from the city to the sea, contrary to the best engineering practice in this country and abroad.

It is disgraceful to pollute the Potomac River. The sewage could be pumped, as in Paris and Berlin, and used for broad irrigation on some of the poorer lands in Virginia or Maryland or could be purified on four or five hundred acres of sand filters by broad filtration, or could be treated by septic tank process so that the solid matters or matters in suspension could be removed, in tanks holding 4,000,000 cubic feet, or could be rendered entirely inoffensive by our patented system, on a tract of from 30 to 40 acres, and be offensive to no one in the neighborhood or at any distance. Of course, this last system is patented. It has taken years of experiment to develop and demonstrate and many thousands of dollars to establish. It is already being introduced in many cities in Europe and in this country, and should be adopted by the City of Washington, if it is the best system that can be devised, and by U. S. Army posts and camps wherever scattered.

John N. McClintock, A. M., C. E.
President and Manager, American Sewage Disposal Company of Boston.

OUR MARINES AT TIEN-TSIN.

In a letter to Miss Violet Bacon Foster of Galveston, Texas, dated at Cavite in April, Major L. W. T. Waller, M. C., thus describes the men under him while in command of the relief expedition at Tien-Tsin:

"You cannot say too much for our men, especially my battalion, the 'Fighting First.' They are the best men alive, I believe; fine, stalwart, steady, self-respecting men. They are the pride of my life. It would do your heart good to see these lads swing by when marching to relieve guard. There is not the pomp, panoply and circumstance of war; officers and men in the blue shirt and campaign trousers, faces, necks and arms bronzed and tanned, but clear-eyed, steady, alert, the very point of perfect soldiery; arms as clean and polished as the day they were issued, accoutrements in place and in thorough condition; ready for anything—fight, fever or plague, on land, at sea, anywhere."

"It is the first battalion, First regiment, United States Marines, and I have the honor to command these men with the knowledge that they will go anywhere they

are told, do their work, and return asking for no newspaper notoriety, but proud in the knowledge of duty well done."

"If in the kindness of your heart you can collect some literature for these lads I shall be most grateful to you." The poor lads lingering from fever in hospital are the ones to whom my heart goes out in pity. It is easy to die on the field, but hard to linger, wasting away from disease, far from home. These poor fellows may be only enlisted men, but they have the same nature, feelings and longings that we have. They have the loved ones at home, and even if that home is a hut or cabin, it is home to them and they long for it with exceeding great and heartfelt yearning, while they lie in hospital day after day and week after week.

"If therefore, you can do anything to cheer the weary hours for these poor fellows, it will surely be placed to your credit in the great book of accounts as a sweet charity performed toward men who are upholding with their lives the honor and glory of our own dear home land."

"My second senior captain is not yet 21, yet he is a modest, brave soldier, with the love and confidence of his men. All my youngsters are fine high spirited, likely soldiers. Some of us will never see home again, I suppose, but we feel rewarded by the expression of the high opinion in which we are held by you and our loving American women."

Miss Foster responded by making up a box with the aid of her friends at Bryn Mawr College, Penn., and sent it to Major Waller in May last.

AN ACT OF HEROISM.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett has addressed the letter that follows to one of the workmen of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard whose act of heroism he witnessed:

New Castle, N. H., July 26, 1900.

Harry W. Wilkeson, 45 Austin street, Portsmouth, N. H.:

Sir—Yesterday afternoon I happened to be standing with the admiral and other officers in front of the shiphouse, near the dock where the Raleigh is moored, when the exciting cry prevailed of "Man overboard."

Captain Harrington left our party and hurried on board one of the ships. To his call for some one to go down and put the unfortunate man in a tow line, it seems that you, Wilkeson, responded by instantly springing overboard. You rescued the man, who, stunned and I believe unable to swim, would also have lost his life.

The moment I heard of the act I directed that the name of the rescuer be sent to me, as I desired to write a personal letter, in recognition of the heroism thus displayed. I am happy to have the privilege of making note of your humane and gallant conduct. Your ready response to the cry of humanity reflects credit upon the American workman. It is with pride that we see that in an emergency so much dependence can be put in the men who serve at our navy yards. You deserve the thanks of all who know of this rescue, and I can assure you that your behavior will always be a source of grateful remembrance to you and your friends.

Yours truly,

FRANK W. HACKETT.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1900.

Lieut. W. R. Smith is again in charge of the new Cadets.

Lieut. Lindsey, 10th Cav., who left the post last Wednesday in compliance with orders assigning him to the staff of Major-General Chaffee now in China, had just completed a tour of duty of four years and was Senior Instructor of Infantry Tactics when relieved. Lieut. G. T. Summerlin, 8th Cav., who succeeds him has reported for duty. He is accompanied by Mrs. Summerlin.

Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., retired, has been a guest at the hotel for the past week, he is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Townsend.

A number of the graduates of 1900 have paid brief visits to the post en route to their several stations. Lieutenants Comly, 5th Cav., Wesson, 7th Cav., and Hyde, 15th Inf., here were among the number. Lieutenant Comly was a guest of Lieutenant Braden, Lieutenant Wesson was a guest of Colonel Davis.

Miss Naylor, sister of Cadet Naylor, has been visiting Miss Braden, the Misses Wainwright, daughter of Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., have been guests of Mrs. Rivers.

Muster was held on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A JAPANESE BALL.

An officer on one of the ships which have recently been ordered to the scene of the trouble in China writes as follows of a ball given by the Japanese Emperor:

The ball, you know, was given in honor of the cherry blossoms, which are so gorgeous and beautiful that words fail to describe them, but, strange to say, they yield no fruit. The whole affair was most interesting, a unique experience. The Emperor is not handsome, walks pigeon toed and takes a step about half a foot long, which gives him a very peculiar appearance when walking. He was dressed in a badly fitting uniform, and, indeed, it is said, his clothes never fit, owing to the fact that no one is allowed to touch his sacred person, and so the poor tailor, unable to measure him, must guess at the size. Outside of this the Emperor conducted himself as any gentleman should, and seemed pleasant and agreeable.

No one was allowed in the royal enclosure unless he was dressed in European fashion. You can imagine the result, rather you can't. No one could who has not seen one of these gatherings. Some of the frock coats and silk hats worn by the guests were of the vintage of the sixties, but the older and more peculiar they were the more "empressment" their wearers affected. I talked with a diminutive Japanese who had visited the United States in the seventies. He wore the garb then and there procured, and was immensely proud of it. He had been immaculately kept, and brought to mind my father's wedding clothes.

Mr. Buck, the American Minister, was, of course, in evidence. He is a very agreeable, pleasant man, who seems to be a great favorite with the Japanese officials, and is very content with his environment.

Canton is the strangest place I have ever seen or heard of. The descriptions one reads give no idea of it. There are no streets—simply lanes and alleyways not over six feet wide between the houses—and the people swarm in and out of these places just like so many ants.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Capt. Chas. D. Roberts, 35th Vol. Inf., who has been in Manila on parole will not return to captivity. He says he was well treated by his rebel captors.

The reports of the recent military operations show that in the week ending July 28, 200 Filipinos were killed and sixty-two were captured. Among the prisoners taken were eight officers. Fifty-six rifles were confiscated. In the same time the Americans had ten killed and fourteen wounded. The campaign during that time developed several stubborn fights, chiefly in the mountains. Early in the week Col. Edward Godwin with Co. I of the 40th Vol. Inf., and conveyed by the gunboat Callao, occupied Oroquieta in Mindanao without resistance. All the inhabitants deserted the town, but on the second day of the American occupation, 600 rebels, mostly bolomen, made a savage attack on the small garrison. They were finally repulsed after losing eighty-nine killed inside the town. The American loss was two killed and three wounded.

On July 25 Major Wheeler, who was following the trail of the rebel General Tecson, overtook 300 insurgents. The latter selected a fortified hill and successfully resisted the Americans, until Major Wheeler made a forced charge under a cross fire. The enemy stood their ground until the Americans were within thirty yards of them, when they broke and fled. The rebels had 50 killed. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

A correspondent with the 26th Vol. Inf., writing from Jaro, Panay Island, announces that Capt. John Borman, Jr., and Private Carl A. Savage, both of Co. G, were ambushed by insurgents near Mina. They fought desperately, and Captain Borman escaped. Private Savage was captured.

Two hundred insurgents who were entrenched near Taal held their position for an hour against an attack by the Americans. They were finally routed by the 28th Vol. Inf., Col. Birkhimer, who cleverly outflanked them and killed 70 without sustaining any casualties.

The Philippine Commissioners contemplate sending natives of the islands to the United States to study. Bernard Moses, professor in the University of California and a member of the Philippine Commission, strongly favors this idea.

The two days' fete in Manila organized by Senor Paterno and his political followers to commemorate the amnesty was not much of a success. The people were passive, unenthusiastic and not even interested. Judge Taft and his colleagues of the commission declined to attend the banquet.

For the six months ending December 31, 1898, the total value of merchandise imported into the Philippine islands was \$11,456,670. The total amount of import duty collected was \$2,071,706. The total exportation from the archipelago amounted to \$7,645,626. The export duty collected was \$237,856. The trade by countries was as follows: Imports—From China, \$5,595,495; the United Kingdom, \$2,050,620; Spain, \$1,326,629; British East Indies, \$1,021,488; United States, \$768,507. Exports—To China, \$2,377,629; United Kingdom, \$2,232,943; United States, \$2,137,205; Japan, \$822,766; and Spain, \$676,536.

The Manila "Freedom" of June 16, is authority for the statement that Gen. Pio del Pilar's boy, who betrayed his master into the hands of a force of the 21st Inf., and a detachment of native policemen, has been assassinated, his body being hacked to pieces with bolos.

The men of Co. D, 32d Inf., at Balanga, P. I., according to the Manila "Times," were aroused the night of June 12, by the noise of falling dishes and the upsetting of tables. Several men hastened to the dining room of the quarters to investigate, and as they entered the room, the 1st Sergeant, who was walking around in his sleep, fired his revolver, hitting two of them. The bullet, which was of forty-five caliber, passed through the left shoulder of Private Stone, and then entered the body of Corporal Jackson, just above his heart, passing through one lung, and breaking a rib in its exit. The report of the revolver awoke the night walker. Another somnambulist, who belongs to the regimental scouts of the 32d, sat on the floor with four rifles in his arms, and several belts of ammunition in his lap. As he attempted to load all four guns he at once awoke his comrades, who disarmed him, no one being hurt in the disarming process.

Interpreter Pedro, late in the employ of the American Government in Tarlac Province, P. I., who married the aunt of General Macabulos, was recently sentenced to six months' hard labor and \$500 fine for being friendly to and harboring the notorious Macabulos on several occasions. All charges were proved against him.

The capture of Gen. Hizon near Mexico in the province of Pampanga, referred to in an official despatch already published in our columns, was made by Lieutenant Johnson, of the 41st Inf., with a small party, on June 11. When Hizon saw he was in danger of capture, he endeavored to escape on his horse but fell from his back, badly spraining his ankle and wrist, so that he fell into Lieutenant Johnson's hands. Hizon was one of the lesser rebel chiefs.

Hizon's capture was brought about by his seizing a wealthy native of San Fernando, whom he sentenced to death for giving information to the Americans. He promised a ransom of \$9,000 if allowed to live. Hizon let him write to his wife for the money. An American scouting party scared away the guards over the rich Don who promptly made his way to the American camp and gave information which resulted in Lieutenant Johnson capturing the brigand "patriot."

While traveling in a boat from Batangas to Manila, Major John H. Parker, of the 39th Vol. Inf., recognized among the passengers Lieut.-Col. Anaseto Orugio, a staff officer of the insurgent General Malvar, who was engaged in a fight in Batangas on Jan. 9, last, and was captured by the 39th in March. At that time the prisoner was suspected of being an insurgent, but his identity was not known. He claimed to be an innocent school teacher, and was released. Major Parker recognized the officer, and placed the pseudo school teacher in arrest.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

This is the account given by the Manila "Times" of June 6 of the fight in which Capt. Chas. D. Roberts, 35th Vol. Inf., was captured: On May 29 Captain Roberts left the lines with six scouts, mounted on American horses, his intended destination being Santa Lucia, about six miles north of San Miguel. While eating their lunch they were attacked by a force of over 100 insurgents. Our men formed up in defence and fought the insurgents for over an hour, at one time driving them off, and steadily retreating as the fight progressed. Three of our men were killed, two were wounded, Captain Roberts and one man being untouched. Their ammunition giving out and

being completely surrounded by the large force of insurgents they were compelled to surrender.

At 6 A. M. on June 4 a body of troops from Norzagaray struck a band of about 50 insurgents well entrenched in two lines in the face of a very high mountain near Lanca, about four miles from Norzagaray. Co. E of the 35th Inf. first encountered them and they fired upon our men while they were crossing a river. Four men were severely wounded by the enemy's fire, two were slightly wounded, and one hospital corps man was slightly wounded. Co. G of the 3d Inf. came in by a flank from the left under a heavy fire from the insurgent trenches, and succeeded in getting to within fifty yards of the insurgent defences, but on account of the nature of the ground they were unable to get any closer. The company therefore went around on the top of the mountain, and by that time the insurgents had gotten away by a little trail on their flank. The trenches of the insurgents were of stone and were very strong. The men behaved splendidly, especially Trumpeter Speaker who lay on his back in the water and continued firing after being shot through the groin. Only two dead rebels were found.

General Funston returned on June 4 from the Bulacan mountains with a troop of cavalry, A Co., 22d Inf., and C Co., 34th Inf., which comprised the expedition which he took into the mountains to chase the insurgent leader Tecson. The chase came to nothing as the enemy had separated and sought refuge in the trackless forests. On the morning's fight of June 3 there were about seventy of the enemy while Funston had only forty men from the 22d Inf. and ten men from scouts. The enemy had a strong position of rifle pits on the summit of a ridge which he took with some difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground. After that the enemy scattered into the forests. Capt. George J. Godfrey of 22d Inf. was killed within ten yards of General Funston while gallantly leading his company in the attack on the insurgent position. In the three fights and one small skirmish the rebels expended 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

General Grant, accompanied by his staff, with Co. H of the 41st Vol. Inf., returned to Angeles on June 15. The appearance of Co. H soldiers with their torn clothes and shoeless bandaged feet, as they got out of the train and marched to quarters, showed the result of a hard hike in the mountains. Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh of the 35th Inf. accompanied Gen. Grant who with Co. H and the mounted scouts made an early start June 7 and reached San Miguel de Mayumo at 4 P. M. There they met Troop H of the 4th Cav. and four companies of the 35th Inf. Resting there June 8 and 9 General Grant and scouts with General Funston and staff accompanied by Funston's mounted scouts, two guns of Battery E, seven skeleton companies of the 22d, G troop of the 4th Cav., and Co. H, of the 41st, prepared to advance. On the way to the mountain stronghold they camped at a remarkable sulphur spring known as Sebul on June 10. Generals Grant and Funston were delighted with the site and surroundings as a location for a military hospital. Sebul is 36 miles from the nearest point of a railroad.

In the view of reaching the mountain stronghold where the insurgents were entrenched about twelve miles further, Generals Grant and Funston and all the troops with 35 bull carts carrying food and ammunition left Sebul at 5 o'clock, June 11, and began firing on the insurgents at 10:30 A. M. The mountain tops on the left and right of the insurgents, who were also on top of a mountain, gave our troops every chance of success, but to get in position they had hard work cutting through thick jungles below, besides dragging the two guns of Battery E by hand up the mountain. The work of these two guns and the marksmanship of Battery E at 900 yards was excellent. Although there was an incessant downpour of rain during the entire engagement of four hours the insurgents were plainly visible in their trenches. The work of the artillery and several flanking parties was too much for the rebels and they retreated. Their killed and wounded numbered over 100.

Private Gamble of the 35th, who was shot in the hip at Norzagaray, was rescued. Gamble is quoted by the Manila "Times" as speaking in glowing terms of the kind treatment he received from the insurgents while he was their prisoner. Not only were his wounds well cared for under the circumstances but he had everything to eat and drink he desired in the shape of wine, chicken, fish, eggs, rice and fruit, but no coffee. His wounds were dressed with poultices and he was getting along nicely.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 30, several hundred insurgents made a bold but unsuccessful attack on the garrison at Siniloan. Eight insurgents were killed in the engagement, and many wounded. On the American side Corp. Henry F. Hart, of Co. F, 42d Vol. Inf., was shot through the body and died shortly afterwards.

The Manila "Times" of June 8 says: "The first suspension bridge made by American soldiers in the Philippines was put up June 5 at Porac. Captain Collins, of the 32d Inf., had charge of the job. The bridge was begun about May 1, and most of the work was done by soldiers of Co. M, 32d Inf. In place of wire or ropes to suspend the bridge from the wooden towers at both ends are wooden braces, and the span is 90 feet long between the piers at each end. The bridge is 25 feet above the water surface." Porac is between Tarlac and Manila, a few miles south of Angeles.

KILBOURNE-EGBERT.

Another military wedding witnessed recently in Manila was that of Miss Elizabeth Gordon Egbert, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Harry C. Egbert and Lieut. Chas. L. Kilbourne, Jr., of the 14th Inf., which occurred on Saturday evening, June 9, at the home of the bride's mother, 39 Calle hozaleda. Time has softened but little the great grief caused by the death of General Egbert while gallantly leading his regiment to victory over a year ago. The wedding was most simple and informal, only the officers of the groom's regiment and the intimate friends of the two families being present.

The house was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, great branches of the exquisite fir tree festooning the walls. Portieres of tropical greens hung in the doorway between the drawing rooms, in front of which the bridal party stood. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. No conventional white ribbons, not even a wedding march, though a native orchestra stationed in the banana grove near by discoursed sweet music throughout the evening. The groom's best man was his brother, Lieut. L. F. Kilbourne of the 3d U. S. Inf. The bride entered upon the arm of her brother. Chaplain Grove of the 14th U. S. Inf. performed the ceremony, the beautiful service of the Episcopal church being used.

The bride's gown which was ordered in America not arriving in time, at the last moment another was substituted. It was trimmed with rare old lace, and the tulle veil was fastened with a pearl comb, the gift of the groom. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to

the dining room. The cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. It contained the usual money, thimble, etc., and much to the amusement of every one the bride found the thimble. In a room up-stairs were displayed the unique and beautiful gifts received; they were quite too numerous to mention, but conspicuous among them was a magnificent silver punch bowl presented by the officers of the 14th U. S. Inf. and a large epergne of silver and cut glass, the gift of the officers of the 22d Inf. The happy couple spent their honeymoon on board the U. S. A. T. Hancock.

The groom is the son of Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, U. S. A. His act of conspicuous bravery at the beginning of the American-Philippine war which won him his promotion from the Volunteer to the Regular service is too well-known to be mentioned. Among the guests were Major-General MacArthur, Colonel Daggett, the officers and ladies of the 14th Inf., Colonel and Mrs. Greenleaf, Colonel and Mrs. Goodale, Colonel Allen, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Major Hall, Major Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Walcutt, Major Brown, Captain Kulp, Captain and Mrs. Russell, Captain and Mrs. Evans, Captain and Mrs. Ahern, Captain Davidson, Captain Bradley, Captain Crittenden, Captain Bull, Lieutenant and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Liscum, Mrs. Robert Hall, Lieutenant and Mrs. Barroll, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Jenks, the Misses Moseley, Page, Anderson and Miller.

NO PHILIPPINE ARMY.

In a letter to Gov. Roosevelt, Capt. W. E. Dame, 34th Vol. Inf., now on duty in the Philippines says: "At present there is no such thing as a Philippine army. It has ceased to exist. Since the first of the year our trouble has been with guerilla bands left by insurgent officers. Their rank and file are heartily tired of fighting and would gladly return to their homes were it not for the influence of their leaders; and the latter, were it not for the encouragement received from certain elements in the United States, would have thrown up the sponge some time ago. They fully understand the difference between American and Spanish systems of fighting; also that they will not be paid to let go. But they hold out in the hope that their friends in the United States may obtain control of the Government at the next election.

"To turn these islands over to the Filipinos would be a crime that would result in anarchy, and every native who refused to join the insurgents or had aided Americans in any manner would be butchered. They are not capable of government, and a Government of the Filipinos by the Filipinos for the Filipinos would be a farce. It would be a government of the Tagalogs, by the Tagalogs and for themselves, and if under our protection it would require just as large a force to prevent them fighting among themselves as to hold the island under American control."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The total British Army estimates for the South African war up to this have amounted to \$381,545,765.

The Viper, torpedo boat destroyer, which is engined by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, underwent recently at Wallsend-on-Tyne one hour's trial at maximum speed. The mean of two consecutive runs on the measured mile was 36.85 knots, and the mean of six runs was 36.58 knots.

An article on the Belleisle experiments in "Le Yacht" concludes as follows: "If, as a certain English review points out, in a struggle between two vessels the victory belongs to that which fires the last shot, one may fairly draw the inference that any inferiority in the number of ships may be materially compensated by the skill of the gunners and the excellence of guns and ammunition."

The London "Mail" in the midst of the universal criticism of English management in South Africa, finds cause for congratulation in the fact that England has challenged the world by transporting to South Africa in the 227 days from October 1 to June 7, with scarcely the loss of a single life, 200,000 men, 80,000 horses, 75,000 mules, 409 guns, 6,680 doctors, nurses and ambulance men, 18 bearer companies, 43 hospitals, besides several large private hospitals, 579 telegraphists, and 3,500 Post Office men have also been shipped. 536 officers and 10,807 enlisted men had been returned as invalids up to June 1.

The German-built Japanese armored cruiser Yakumo has sailed for Japan. Some changes have been made in the disposition of her 12-pounders. There are now two up by the conning tower forward, two similarly placed aft, four on the upper deck above the main-deck casemates, two right forward and two right aft. In the original design the placing was slightly different.

It has been decided that machine guns shall be supplied to each regiment of British Household Cavalry, and instructions have been given that the weapons shall be at once provided for the 1st and 2d Life Guards.

United States Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, reports that the new Elbe and Trave Canal, which has been building five years and has been completed at a cost of 24,500,000 marks (\$5,831,000) was formerly opened by the German Emperor on June 10. The length of the new canal—which is the second to join the North Sea and the Baltic, following the Kaiser Wilhelm Ship Canal, or Kiel Canal, which was finished five years ago at a cost of 156,000,000 marks (\$37,128,000)—is about forty-one miles. The available breadth of the new canal is 72 feet; breadth of the new canal is 72 feet; breadth of the lock gates, 46 feet; length of the locks, 87 yards; depth of the locks, 8 feet 2 inches. It is crossed by twenty-nine bridges, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000.

"Arms and Explosives" says: "It is understood that gun merchants have recently placed some considerable orders for revolvers and other small arms with Birmingham makers. Whether these weapons are intended for the regular Chinese soldiery or for the 'Boxers' may be a matter for conjecture, but in the light of events the distinction conveys no very adequate sense of difference. It is known, for example, that a supply of 25,000 rifles and two million rounds of ammunition which was ordered from Germany by the Chinese Government last year, has passed into the possession of the so-called rebels, a fact which seems to argue considerable sympathy as existing between the Chinese Government, personified by the Dowager Empress, and the 'Boxer' movement."

At Milford Haven, England, there are three Welsh battalions of Militia under training. On the first Sunday some 136 "Declared Wesleyans," with other Non-conformists, were marched to the nearest Methodist Church, which proved to be two miles distant. When they returned from the service all the men "changed their religion," in order to avoid such a walk. The matter was at once brought before the authorities by the Wesleyan chaplain, who succeeded in obtaining permission for a special parade service to be held in the camp recreation room, whereupon the 136 "Declared Wesleyans" returned to their old faith.

SMALL ARMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Since the Spanish-American war there has been a great deal of discussion going on as to the respective merits of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles. Some there are who claim that the Mauser is by far the better rifle of the two, while there those who assert that the Krag is the superior. Opinions differ very widely on this point, and I have heard men say that the old Springfield could outclass both. This latter assertion needs no remarks to prove its ridiculousness.

The writer had the opportunity, during a year's active work in the Philippines, to compare many different arms, and it is his opinion that the arm now in use in our Army outclasses all others.

When the Volunteers first went to Manila in 1898 they were armed with a variety of rifles, from the latest model .30 caliber to the old Springfield of the early seventies. I heard one volunteer claim that the rifle he had was better than any rifle in use, except the Mauser. This arm was a curio in itself. It was a very old model Springfield, fitted with the old style buckhorn sight, the extreme range being, unless my memory fails me, 500 yards. It was worn perfectly smooth, not a sign of rifling in the barrel. Taking a new .45 caliber bullet from my pocket I inserted it in the muzzle of the rifle, and what was my surprise to find that the bullet fell clear through into the chamber. The proud possessor acknowledged that the rifle did throw some powder in his eyes, and it kicked like a mule, but "Gosh!" he said, "You ought to hear her roar." And that is why he thought he had such a fine rifle, though I'll wager the bullet went end over end in its flight and with the precision of the old muzzle loader.

The Insurgents are armed with a great variety of rifles, the predominating ones being the Mauser and Remington. The inefficiency of the .45 caliber is shown by the very small percentage of the wounds that are made with the large calibers. The Mauser for the Insurgents does the most damage. Then too, we often have to fight at ranges where the old style rifles cannot begin to do effective work. The bullet of the .45 caliber has but a small penetration and turns aside when it strikes a twig. A log stops the ball entirely, so that it is not very dangerous for an enemy under cover. Besides if the range is not accurately judged the bullets go wild.

One reason why the Mauser is called so deadly, I find, is that the gun you stand in front of is by far more dangerous than the one you stand behind. We see men fall around us, we hear the bullets whistle past and we realize the danger of the shots fired into us, while we know nothing of what is going on among the ranks of the enemy. The Insurgents say that our rifle is the most deadly while some of our men claim that the Mauser is. The difference is, as I have said, whether you are shooting the gun or being fired at. The truth of the matter is that our rifles have done the most execution and some of the wounds inflicted by the little .30 caliber bullets were terrible to contemplate.

At the bloody fight of Zapote bridge, June 13, 1899, we have a good illustration. There were estimated to have been over 2,500 Insurgents under Gen. Pio del Pilar at the bridge, when General Lawton with two companies of the 21st Inf. opened the engagement. Reinforcements were rapidly hurried to the front and it took five hours of fighting to take the trenches. The fighting, before the end, was over a space of about 100 yards, with a river in between the opposing forces. The Insurgents were in trenches fifteen feet thick, while our men lay in the open with nothing but an occasional rice paddy, about a foot thick, for shelter. The fight was a bloody one and resulted in a victory for us with fifteen of our men killed and fifty-nine wounded. The Insurgents lost more heavily, and we counted one hundred and ninety-two dead in one trench.

Most of these were shot in the head and the wounds were ghastly. Some of them had been struck in the forehead and the top of the head was blown nearly off. But in most cases the wounds were terrible. With the exception of those men struck by bolts, scrap-iron, etc., fired from the Insurgent cannon, our wounds were not so bad, but they were bad enough, God knows. It may have been the men behind the guns, but our rifles certainly did the most damage. Our casualties were about 74, while the enemy lost between 272 and 400.

One objection made to our rifle is that it has no clip with which to load the magazine. This has been proved to be worth but little. Where men are permitted to fire from the magazine, the accuracy is not as great as when loading from the belt. The reason for this is that they fire too rapidly and take no time to aim, thus using a great deal of ammunition and accomplishing little. We have made it a rule to fire from the belt until we get within charging distance. When the charge is given the firing is from the magazine and I have not yet seen a charge last long enough for a man to use more than five shots, and few fire that number. The clip facilitates loading but is not a necessity. Where the Mauser has a clip it has the disadvantage of being without a cut-off. Firing must be done from the magazine and there is no reserve supply to draw upon in case of emergency. With our rifle we can use it as a single shot and have five shots always ready in the magazine.

The Mauser is an awkward piece, being of a great deal clumsier build than our neat, graceful Krag. It shoots a slightly smaller bullet than ours, and possibly has a trifle more penetrating power, but I doubt that it is the more efficient. The latest model of our rifle is fitted with a new sight, carefully corrected which contains the long-needed wind gauge. The bolt mechanism has been improved, and I believe it to be about the finest rifle in the service anywhere. Certainly we are doing most excellent work with it, and the Filipinos fear it with a fear hard to realize.

There was a great deal of talk about the new dynamite guns which were shipped to the Philippines and tested there. I believe an unfavorable report was sent in about them, but it is my opinion they were hardly given a fair show. In December I had the good fortune to be present at a trial of one of these guns at Calamba, in the Philippines. The Insurgents were entrenched all about the town, and it was decided to give them a surprise. Accordingly one of the dynamite guns was taken to a small hill commanding a fine view of the Insurgent territory. Here the gun was planted and trained upon the trenches some thirteen hundred yards away. The first shot landed so nearly upon the trench that we were unable to tell whether it was exactly there or not. When fired, the gun gave a report like a rifle, followed by a loud rushing noise as the shell flew through the air. Upon striking, it looked as if a small volcano had sprung up and a deafening report followed.

At the first shot all the Insurgents for a long distance

jumped from the trenches, while those in the vicinity of where the shell struck beat a hasty retreat. The second shot was fired at a retreating group of about four men. The shell fell about a hundred yards behind them, and caused a panic among them all, and they rushed into a bamboo jungle 1,500 yards away. The next shot fell true and with a terrific explosion just within the jungle. Dust, trees and other debris was thrown high into the air and there was not another Insurgent remaining in nearly a mile of trenches. It took but three shots to clear the entire field. But the firing continued and an effort was made to hit a small nipa shack at 1,300 yards. Of course it failed, though the shells fell within short distances of it. Had anyone been in the shack he would have left it in a hurry, as the shells were striking too close for comfort.

The gun made splendid line shots but it over or under shot on account of the impossibility of regulating the air pressure. Some sixteen shots were fired in all, and the last was the most sensational. This shot was fired at the shack, at the same instant that a 5.2-inch gun was fired at the same object. The shrapnel went true to the mark and burst within the house, while the dynamite shell could be plainly seen about half way to the object. This shell fell about a hundred yards short, but the commotion raised by it was something awful. In the opinion of many the firing was overdone. Had the firing ceased with the third shot it would have left the field cleared, and the Insurgents would have left in fear and mystery over this wonderful machine. But when so many shots were fired, and they probably thought we were firing at them, but could not hit them, they went back into the trenches. It seems to me that too much was expected of the gun. It was expected to hit a group of three or four men at 1,300 yards instead of being used to bombard a fortification or town. It could be used with great success to bombard a town or fort, as was demonstrated at Calamba, only two or three shots being required to clear the trenches. The moral effect is great and it is an easy matter to rout an army of Insurgents from an impregnable position, while the shrapnel and small arms could do the rest.

Another weapon which I had the pleasure of examining and testing was the automatic pistol. This little arm is a most admirable and effective weapon and is far ahead of the revolver now being used in the army. The one which the writer was most favorably impressed with was a small .38 caliber pistol made by a firm in the United States. The weapon has a magazine clip holding seven cartridges, and with one in the chamber makes eight available shots. It has the usual automatic action, but its simplicity is what appeals to me. It shoots very accurately up to nearly three hundred yards, over which distance it is not sighted though it is a dangerous weapon to much greater distances. It has about a ten-inch penetration in pine, and shoots a steel jacketed bullet. For use in active service I have found that we need some pistol like it, for it can be fired with great rapidity, is far more accurate, has a greater range and penetration than any of the old style revolvers. When a revolver is needed at all, it is badly needed, and we should be provided with a weapon which will shoot hard, accurately and at long range.

ALBERT C. ALLEN, 2d Lieut., 38th Vol. Inf.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, July 26. Have been in communication with military authorities regarding 1st Regiment. Have been eleven deaths at Pinar del Rio; eight cases and eleven suspects now under observation. Disease obtained headway before differentiation. Troops moved out to camp for observation. All baggage and equipment will be disinfected, labelled and sealed by us before being placed on transports.

On account of general prevalence of yellow fever in Havana I am requiring disinfection of all baggage leaving this city for the States. Affairs running smoothly. Have arranged with military authorities to deliver bulk of effects of 1st Regiment in advance for disinfection and storage. Articles necessary for field use to be disinfected immediately prior to embarkation. Eight companies moved to camp on 22d. One case developed 25th. Cases also reported among troops of Matanzas. Have notified Surg. Guterres.

Nagasaki, July 27. Relief arrived at Nagasaki, July 26. Claude R. Leslie, Co. I, 14th Inf., died of disease contracted in line of duty—dysentery; his remains will be shipped to San Francisco. Civilian employe, Arthur Hennessey, drowned, June 21; buried at Nagasaki.

Major Medical Department. San Francisco, July 29. Transport Hancock sailed at 8 this morning with Major Gallagher, commissary; Major Huggins, 6th Cav.; Batteries A, D, I and O, 3d Art., eleven officers, 429 men, two contract surgeons, three commissary sergeants, 17 Hospital Corps and 9 Signal Corps men; 10 recruits, F, 5th Art.; 8 men, 9th Inf.; 15 officers, 497 men, Marine Corps, with 466 rounds per man, rifle ball cartridges, caliber 30; 6,000 rounds, revolver ball cartridges, caliber 38, for artillery battalion; 250,000 rounds rifle ball cartridges, caliber 30, and 9,000 revolver ball cartridges, caliber 38, for Marine Corps battalion; Major Dickins, Marine Corps, commanding troops on board.

SHAFTER. Kure, July 31. Please correct press statements of inefficient officers on Oregon. No ship has more efficient officers.

WILDE, Commanding U. S. S. Oregon.

Manila, July 30. Wounded: July 21, Lipa, Luzon, Co. G, 38th Inf., Benjamin F. Lillard, thigh, serious; Co. E, 38th Inf., Vernon A. Adams, leg; July 26, Pangul, Luzon, Co. L, 38th Inf., Sergt. Robert Mahaffy, arm; Co. E, 57th Inf., Edward M. Bagta, knee, serious; Joseph Flewelling, thigh; July 11, Lambunao, Panay, Co. G, 26th Inf., Edward C. Blone, thigh; Loculan, Mindanao, Co. C, 4th Inf., Walter Lawrence, back; Joseph W. Eastman, arm, serious; Corporal Ross L. Pillsbury, thigh, serious; 1st Sergt. Walton C. Winkler, arm, serious.

MACARTHUR. Manila, July 31. Died 6.30 evening, July 29, David G. Spurgin, 1st Lieut. 21st Inf., result of shock of surgical operation.

MACARTHUR. Manila, July 31.

Deaths: Dysentery—July 23, Co. M, 30th Inf., Harry Caldwell; Co. K, 21st Inf., Corporal William L. Pierce, July 14; Co. D, 25th Inf., John Baker; Co. I, 18th Inf., Dennis Condon; July 25, Co. C, 12th Inf., Jerry Claypool; Co. M, 39th Inf., Wallace McIntosh; July 19, Co. B, 19th Inf., Samuel H. Dillon; July 16, Co. F, 40th Inf., Corporal Fred C. Gleason; July 21, Co. A, 20th Inf., Harry Jacobs; July 24, Co. L, 30th Inf., Joseph M. Martin; July 12, Co. K, 18th Inf., William Pickens; July 19, Co. K, 26th Inf., John Quinn; July 6, Co. C, 40 Inf., Clarence E. Ward. Diarrhoea—July 15, Co. F, 45th Inf., Guy W. Henderson; Variola—July 18, Co. K, 24th Inf., Levie Williams; July 22, Co. F, 39th Inf., Eliza Kline; July 27, Co. D, 21st Inf., Albert C. Mercer. Malarial fever—July 25, Co. H, 35th Inf., 1st Sergt. Ernest Edvelsen; Co. D, 12th Inf., Musician Milton M. Reeder. Abscess of liver—July 24, Co. M, 39th Inf., Charles H. Murray; Co. D, 26th Inf., Fred Stevens. Gastro enteritis—July 25, Co. I, 45th Inf., Q. M. Sergt. Merton H. Cook. Peritonitis—July 25, Co. I, 21st Inf., Corporal Erasmus Belk. Colitis—July 16, Co. A, 24th Inf., Claude Faber. Drowned—July 29, Co. A, 17th Inf., Earl E. Guyton. Murdered by comrades—July 22, Co. I, 25th Inf., Shannon Proffitt. Sprue—July 21, Co. B, 30th Inf., James O. Driver. Pneumonia—July 24, Co. H, 25th Inf., William H. McNamara.

Army Continued from Page 1150.

ARMY CHANGES.

APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS. RETIREMENTS. CASUALTIES, ETC., OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, U. S. ARMY, RECORDED IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE BETWEEN JUNE 1 AND JULY 15, 1900.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to be Lieutenant-general, June 6, 1900 (Sec. 2, Act of June 6, 1900). Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, to be adjutant general, with rank of major-general, June 6, 1900 (Sec. 2, Act of June 6, 1900).

APPOINTMENTS.

General Officers—Brig.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, to be major-general, June 16, 1900; Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., of Alabama, to be brigadier-general, June 16, 1900. Infantry Arm—George W. Kirkman, late captain 12th Inf., to be captain, July 19, 1899—to the 12th Inf. For appointment in and assignment to corps and regiments of cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, see G. O. 87, A. G. O., June 26, 1900.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Signal Corps—1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, to be captain, July 1, 1900. Cavalry Arm—1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., to be captain, July 10, 1900—to the 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, July 10, 1900—to the 7th Cav. Artillery Arm—Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., to be major, June 15, 1900—to the 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art., to be captain, June 15, 1900—to the 2d Art.

Infantry Arm—Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., to be major, June 15, 1900—to the 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., to be captain, April 15, 1900—to the 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Bertisch, 15th Inf., to be captain, May 12, 1900—to the 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., to be captain, May 31, 1900—to the 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 16th Inf., to be captain, June 3, 1900—to the 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 6th Inf., to be captain, June 9, 1900—to the 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 5th Inf., to be captain, June 19, 1900—to the 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., to be captain, July 9, 1900—to the 17th Inf.

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, from the 9th Inf., to the 23d Inf., June 20, 1900; Capt. Francis H. Schoeffel, from the 23d Inf., to the 9th Inf., June 20, 1900; 2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, from the 14th Inf., to the 5th Cav., June 15, 1900, to rank from Feb. 16, 1899; 2d Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, from the 14th Inf., to the 2d Cav., June 30, 1900, to rank from June 14, 1900; 2d Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, from the 15th Inf., to the 7th Art., July 11, 1900, to rank from June 13, 1900; 2d Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, from the 9th Cav., to the 6th Art., July 11, 1900, to rank from June 13, 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, June 16, 1900, by operation of law; Col. Edward B. Williston, 6th Art., July 15, 1900, by operation of law; Major Frederick Fuger, 4th Art., June 18, 1900, by operation of law; Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., July 9, 1900, for disability incident to the service; Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., July 10, 1900, for disability incident to the service.

CASUALTIES.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment—By Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, his commission as brigadier-general, June 16, 1900.

Commission Expired by Constitutional Limitation—Of Otway W. Rush, his commission as assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, June 7, 1900.

Died—Major Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., June 18, 1900, at Quemados, Cuba; Capt. Thomas Connolly, retired, May 23, 1900, at Berkeley, Cal.; Capt. James A. Snyder, retired, June 28, 1900, at Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. William C. Geiger, 14th Inf., June 28, 1900; 2d Lieut. Paul Draper, 23d Inf., June 28, 1900, near San Antonio, Luzon, P. I.

VOLUNTEERS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Department—Major Merritt W. Ireland, surgeon 45th Inf., to be surgeon of Volunteers, with the rank of major, June 30, 1900.

27th Inf.—Battalion Sergt. Major Allen T. Crockett, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

31st Inf.—1st Sergt. Curtis G. Rosebeck, Co. A, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

32d Inf.—1st Sergt. John Ryan, Co. I, to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900.

35th Inf.—Sergt. Major Bernard Goss, to be 2d lieutenant, July 7, 1900.

36th Inf.—Com. Sergt. George K. Willson, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900; Battalion Sergt. Major John A. Brown, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

37th Inf.—1st Sergt. Thomas Embury, Co. C, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

41st Inf.—Q. M. Sergt. Herbert G. Willan, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

42d Inf.—Sergt. Major T. Albright, to be 2d lieutenant, July 13, 1900.

43d Inf.—Sergt. Major Walter M. Lindsay, to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900; 1st Sergt. Louis B. Chandler, Co. E, to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900.

45th Inf.—Q. M. Sergt. George K. Armstrong, to be 2d lieutenant, June 21, 1900.

Narney, 36th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1900; 2d Squadron Philippine Cavalry—3d Lieut. Frank T. McLieut. Frank T. Otis, 25th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, June 15, 1900; Sergt. Clarence M. Condon, Battery G, 3d U. S. Art., to be 2d lieutenant, June 15, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

Signal Officers—1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, signal officer, to be signal officer, with the rank of captain, July 1, 1900; 2d Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, signal officer, to be signal officer, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1900.

30th Inf.—2d Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, to be 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1900.

42d Inf.—2d Lieut. R. Howard Williams, to be 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1900.

45th Inf.—Capt. Frank E. Artaud, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, July 9, 1900; 1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, assistant surgeon, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, July 9, 1900.

47th Inf.—1st Lieut. Leonard S. Goddard, to be captain, July 6, 1900; 2d Lieut. William R. Harrison, to be 1st lieutenant, July 6, 1900.

Squadron Philippine Cavalry—1st Lieut. David H. Bidle, to be captain, July 2, 1900; 2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, to be 1st lieutenant, July 2, 1900.

CASUALTIES.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointment—By Major Merritt W. Ireland, surgeon, U. S. V., his commission as major and surgeon (45th Inf.), July 9, 1900; by Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., his commission as captain, signal officer, U. S. V., July 1, 1900; by 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., William Mitchell, Henry W. Starnford, Frederick M. Jones, Victor Shepherd, William E. Davies, Richard O. Rickard, Charles S. Wallace, George S. Gibbs, Jr., and Mack K. Cunningham, signal officers, of their commissions as 2d lieutenants, signal officer, June 11, 1900; by 2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, squadron Philippine cavalry, his commission as 2d lieutenant, 35th Inf., July 3, 1900; by 1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, squadron Philippine cavalry, his commission as 2d lieutenant, 36th Inf., July 3, 1900.

Honorably Discharged—Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, June 30, 1900; 2d Lieut. George T. Newhall, 28th Inf., July 4, 1900; 1st Lieut. Albert C. McMillan, 30th Inf., June 30, 1900; 1st Lieut. John Crotty, 40th Inf., July 15, 1900.

Died—Capt. William C. Geiger, squadron Philippine cavalry, July 2, 1900; Capt. Robert B. Huston, 47th Inf., July 6, 1900, at Manila, P. I.; 1st Lieut. Horace Webster, 43d Inf., July 7, 1900, at Manila, P. I.

G. O. 73, May 23, 1900, from office of Military Governor, Philippine Islands, refers to U. S. Provisional Customs Tariff and Regulations, G. O. 74, refers to the Civil Government, G. O. 75 confirms the appointment of Lieut. L. S. Goddard, 47th Inf., as Captain of the Post and In-

Director of Customs at Lagaspi, vice Lieut. S. Riggs, 47th U. S. Inf., to be transferred to the Civil Government.

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 12th Inf., commanding the Department, accompanied by Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, acting inspector general of the Department, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., to investigate matters in connection with the growing out of disturbances at El Paso, on Feb. 18-19, 1900. (July 24, D. P.)

Sergeant-Major George R. Grau, 12th Inf., having accepted commission as 1st lieutenant in the 49th Inf. will be discharged from the Army to date July 13, 1900. (July 26, W. D.)

Capt. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty at Madison Barracks, and will in his regiment. (July 26, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Upon the departure of Battery E, 3d Art., from Fort Mason, Cal., Co. B, 18th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to and take station at Fort Mason, July 17, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, 18th Inf., will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty at that post, to relieve 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., who will proceed to San Francisco Barracks, Cal., for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. A. C. and D. 18th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are assigned to and will take station at that post. (July 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, battalion adjutant, 18th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art., with a detachment will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for station. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter H. Sibley, 18th Inf. (June 23, L. P.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (July 21, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

The sick leave granted Capt. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., is extended three months. (July 28, W. D.)

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave will proceed to Fort Sumner, N. Y., for duty. (July 28, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of three months, is granted Capt. Edward Winston, 19th Inf., to take effect upon arrival in U. S. (June 12, D. P.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Frederick Krug, 20th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal. (June 14, D. P.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 22d Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits. He will accompany a detachment of recruits from that post to the Division of the Philippines and there join his regiment. (July 28, W. D.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. GEO. W. DAVIS.

The 2d battalion, 23d Inf., consisting of Coms. I. K. L. and M. is designated the home battalion and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., July 1, on the Warren. (June 28, D. P.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. C. E. Hampton, 23d Inf., is extended one month, with permission to visit his family. Lieut. Hampton will join the home battalion of a regiment upon its arrival at Nagasaki. (June 14, D. P.)

Transfers in the 23d Inf. are made as follows: Lieut. Edward L. Laubach, from Co. L to A; Capt. Raymond Stevens, from G to B; 2d Lieut. William W. McCamman, Jr., from L to B; 1st Lieut. Thomas Franklin, from K to C; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, from K to E; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle, from M to C; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Owenshine, from B to H; Capt. Richard C. Sexton, from B to G; Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, from I to H; 2d Lieut. John W. Norwood, from I to H; Capt. J. H. Claggett, from F to I; Capt. Daniel E. Devore, from E to K; 1st Lieut. Isaac K. Saxton, from K to D; 1st Lieut. Clifford Sturtevant, from E to L; 1st Lieut. George C. Kerth, from D to M, and 1st Lieut. Thomas Schley, from H to B. (June 26, D. P.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. B, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines for duty with company of the 24th Inf. (July 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., is assigned duty with Co. B of that regiment. (July 30, W. D.)

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., adjutant, 24th Inf., will report to Col. Sanno, 18th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination for appointment in the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments. (June 28, D. P.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th U. S. Inf., U. S. V., having been accepted, he will in his regiment. (June 25, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., having been relieved from duty as aide de camp to Brig.-Gen. James Bell, U. S. V., will join his regiment. (June 22, D. P.)

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, 25th Inf., will report to the Col. M. Manila, for duty as transport quartermaster on inter-island boats. (June 12, D. P.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. CUMMINGS.

1st Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, 26th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (June 14, D. P.)

1st Lieut. John C. Cassels, 27th Inf., will proceed from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to his discharge for the good of the service. (June 12, D. P.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. E. E. HARDIN.

Capt. James M. Liddell, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty judge of the inferior provost court, Manila, and 1st Lieut. George P. Whitsett, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead. (June 23, D. P.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDENER.

Major Leonard A. Lovering, 28th Inf., is detailed as acting inspector general. (June 13, D. P.)

31ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. S. PETTIT.

1st Lieut. Albert H. Stevens, 31st Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. L of that regiment. (July 28, W. D.)

Sergeant Curtis G. Roreback, Co. A, 31st Inf., Manila, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged from the Army, to date July 1900. (July 28, W. D.)

32D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. L. A. CRAIG.

Sergeant John Ryan, Co. I, 32d Inf., having accepted appointment as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged from the Army. (July 16, D. Cal.)

33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, 33d Inf., will report to Brig.-Gen. Luther R. Hare, U. S. V., for duty as acting assistant adjutant general. (June 14, D. P.)

In account of physical disability, 2d Lieut. John A. Mason, 33d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (June 19, D. P.)

35TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

1st Lieut. Bissel Thomas, 35th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Young, 36th Inf., and Lieut. John T. Fuller, 37th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (June 16, D. P.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.

Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, 36th Inf., now on duty engineer department, will report to Col. Emerson Liscum, 9th Inf., for duty with the expedition to Luzon. (June 23, D. P.)

1st Lieut. George F. Young, 36th Inf., having tendered resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 28, W. D.)

Capt. Charles W. Mead, 36th Inf., is detailed for duty in charge of the office of City Public Works and Water Supply, Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. William D. Connor, U. S. V., who will stand relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will comply with the provisions of part 2, U. S. G. S., Headquarters of the Army. (June 19, D. P.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 37th Inf., having reported from sick leave of absence, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 16, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John T. Fuller, 37th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 31, W. D.)

40TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

1st Lieut. Tom B. Ellis, Co. H, 40th Inf., having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant will be discharged from the Army to date June 18, 1900. (July 26, W. D.)

42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Sergeant Major Frank T. Albright, 42d Inf., U. S. V., Manila, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged from the Army to date July 18, 1900. (July 26, W. D.)

43D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. A. MURRAY.

Sergeant Major Walter M. Lindsay, 43d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, Co. E, 43d Inf., having accepted appointments as 2d lieutenants in that regiment, will be discharged from the Army to date July 19, 1900. (July 26, W. D.)

The following transfers in the 43d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. John N. Truden, from Co. L to Co. D; 2d Lieut. William H. Burt, from Co. D to Co. L. (July 31, W. D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward O. Power, 43d Inf., is extended one month. (June 25, D. P.)

44TH INFANTRY—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav. (Inlet-col., 44th Inf., U. S. V.), will report to Col. Sanno, 18th Inf., president of the examining board for examination for appointment in the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments. (June 23, D. P.)

47TH INFANTRY—COL. W. HOWE.

1st Lieut. Lorenzo D. Dyer, 47th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 31, W. D.)

49TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BECK.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., 49th Inf., will take charge of the detachment (10 men) of his regiment, now at Paranaque, Province of Manila, Luzon, and proceed with it to Aparri, thence to Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, reporting to his regimental commander. (June 21, D. P.)

PORTO RICAN REG'T—LT.-COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for two months with permission to return to the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. V. (July 10, D. P. K.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Howard, Md., and report upon the circumstances and the responsibility for the collision in the Patuxent River, near Fort Carroll, Md., July 21, between the Government steamer General Hunt and the schooner Alexander Wiley. Detail—Major George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, 4th Art. (July 27, D. E.)

A board of officers is appointed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1900, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant James McGrath, Co. H, 15th Inf., for appointment as commissary sergeant, U. S. A. Detail—Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Elbridge R. Hillis, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., commissary. (July 28, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George B. Walker, 18th Inf.; Capt. Francis H. French, 19th Inf.; Capt. William G. Haan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will convene at Iloilo, Panay, to examine into the qualifications of non-commissioned officers for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants, U. S. A. (June 16, D. P.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila for the examination of officers of the Army. Detail—Brig.-Gen. Robinson, U. S. V.; Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf.; Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Major Edward B. Moseley, surg., U. S. A.; Major William P. Kendall, surg., U. S. V.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., U. S. A.; Major Abner H. Merrill, 3d Art.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., recorder. (May 24, D. P.)

A board of officers will convene at Jolo, Jolo, to report upon the qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it for appointment as commissary sergeants, U. S. A. Detail—Major Owen J. Sweet, 23d Inf.; Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Cole, A. C. S., 23d U. S. Inf. (May 23, D. P.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major William B. Davis, surg., U. S. A.; Major John M. Banister, surg., U. S. A., and Capt. Charles M. Gandy, asst. surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1900, for the physical examination of such candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy as may be ordered before it. (July 11, W. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Rogers Birnie, U. S. A.; Capt. William B. Gordon, U. S. A.; Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, U. S. A., and two officers of the Medical Department of the Army to be designated hereafter, is appointed to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, Oct. 1, 1900, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the Army Building, New York City, New York, for the examination of such lieutenants of the line of the Army as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (July 25, W. D.)

Capt. William E. Gordon, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed one visit per week, for ten weeks from Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., to inspect projectiles. (July 26, W. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed professor of military science and tactics at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (July 28, W. D.)

Capt. Dillard H. Clark, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. (July 31, W. D.)

Major Edmond G. Fechet, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. (July 31, W. D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Tully McCrea (promoted from Lieut.-col., 5th Art.), to the 6th Art., to date from July 15, 1900, vice Williston, retired. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join his regiment.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Tiernon (promoted from major, 1st Art.), to the 5th Art., to date from July 15, 1900, vice McCrea, promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report for assignment to a station.

Major Richard P. Strong (promoted from captain, 4th Art.), to the 1st Art., to date from July 15, 1900, vice Tiernon, promoted. He will report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 7th Art.), to the 4th Art., to date from July 15, 1900, vice Strong, promoted.

Col. Charles F. Robe (promoted from Lieut.-col., 17th Inf.), to the 9th Inf., to date from July 13, 1900, vice Liscum, killed in action.

Lieut.-Col. Lyster M. O'Brien (promoted from major, 17th Inf.), to the 17th Inf., to date from July 13, 1900, vice Robe, promoted.

Major Charles L. Hodges (promoted from captain, 26th

Inf.), to the 17th Inf., to date from July 13, 1900, vice O'Brien, promoted. He will proceed to Manila for assignment to a station.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 4th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., to date from July 13, 1900, vice Hodges, promoted. (July 30, W. D.)

ADD TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect July 30: Capt. Ross L. Bush, from the 20th Inf. to the 25th Inf., Co. C; Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, from the 25th Inf. to the 20th Inf., Co. H. (July 30, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, from the 9th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. A; 1st Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, from the 4th Inf. to the 9th Inf., Co. A. (July 28, W. D.)

The post of San Carlos, Ariz., will be considered a sub-post of Fort Grant, Ariz., and will be occupied by a detachment of not less than ten enlisted men, mounted, under an experienced non-commissioned officer, to be relieved, as a rule, every thirty days. (July 26, D. Colo.)

G. O. No. 20, S. O. No. 148 and Cir. No. 9, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara are the last issued from these headquarters.

The following named officers are relieved from temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sumner, to sail July 17: Capt. Henry A. Peed, 32d Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, Squadron Philippine Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf. (July 16, D. Cal.)

ADD MED. DEPT.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Hospital Steward Thomas E. Brower will report for temporary duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (July 31, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles B. Mittelstaedt and Ernest C. Schultze, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to China. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph M. Heller, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., to relieve A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A. (July 31, W. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 8, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. William S. Peirce, O. D. (July 31, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Edward B. Ives and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., and Frederick M. Jones will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders; 1st Lieut. Victor Shepherd will proceed to New York City for duty with the Signal Corps detachment under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the cable ship Burnside. (July 31, W. D.)

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A., is assigned temporarily at Fort Wright, Wash., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, 1st Art., is extended ten days. (July 31, W. D.)

Co. D, 2d Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post. (July 30, D. L.)

Co. G, 2d Inf., will upon the arrival at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, of Co. D, 2d Inf., proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 30, D. L.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 5th Inf. (Aug. 1, W. D.)

Capt. Robert F. Ames, 5th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the purpose of superintending the shipment of property belonging to the 5th Inf., and to conduct a detachment of enlisted men to Fort Snelling. (July 27, D. D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf., is extended twenty days. (July 31, W. D.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (July 31, W. D.)

2d Lieut. George F. Young, 36th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco and tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 31, W. D.)

2d Lieut. John T. Fuller, 37th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 31, W. D.)

The following transfers in the 43d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. John N. Truden, from Co. L to Co. D; 2d Lieut. William H. Burt, from Co. D to Co. L. (July 31, W. D.)

Major Edmond G. Fechet, U. S. A., upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Illinois, Champaign. (July 31, W. D.)

Capt. Willard H. Clark, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign. (July 31, W. D.)

This order directs that St. Francis Barracks, Fla., be discontinued as a garrison post and that the detachment of Battery B, 2d Art., now at that post, will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla.

G. O. 103, JULY 21, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Sends Light Battery F, 2d Art., from Division of Cuba to Department of East, with station at Washington Barracks; Light Battery M, 7th Art., from Washington Barracks to San Francisco for duty in China; Light Battery C, 7th Art., from Department of East to San Francisco for duty in China. Major George C. Greenough, 7th Art., will accompany Batteries C and M to China. The order further directs that Batteries C and M, 7th Art., be filled to maximum of 162 enlisted men by transfers from Battery F, 2d Art., and Battery C, 3d Art.

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 2, H. Q. A.

1st Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, 27th Inf., having been found disqualified to perform duties his rank, is honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf., will report to Major John P. Story, 7th Art., President of Examining Board at Governors Island, for examination for promotion.

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., to Department of Texas for temporary duty.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis E. Hill, 4th Inf., is further extended one month.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, Vol. Sig. Corps.

The leave granted Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art., is extended one month.

2d Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, 14th Inf., to San Francisco for transportation to China to join his regiment.

2d Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell and Ernest E. Allen, 14th Inf., to San Francisco for transportation to China.

These transfers in 7th Art. are made: 2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, from Battery N to Light Battery C; 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, from Light Battery to Battery N.

1st Lieut. Lorenzo D. Dyer, 47th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco and having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 19, 1900. (July 31, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Deputy Surgeon-General, is relieved command Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe.

A. Surg. J. Randolph Harmer, to Washington, D. C., for instructions.

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Barden, to report to commanding general, Division of Cuba, for duty.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Roche, 15th Inf. to Fort Wood for duty with recruits.

Leave for one month granted A. A. Surg. Benjamin F. VanMeter.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf., is further extended two months.

Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., to Columbus Barracks for duty.

THE DISASTER TO THE OREGON.

The "Church Standard," Philadelphia, July 7, published the following: "First came the disaster to the Oregon. For a naval commander to lose his ship is always damaging unless it can be proved beyond question that the blame ought to rest on some one else. The high reputation of Captain Wilde justifies the belief that no blame for this misfortune can be justly laid on him; but certain well-known facts make it difficult to acquit the Secretary of the Navy of culpable indiscretion. The Oregon was sent out with a corps of officers of so little experience that a naval officer of rank is said to have remarked that she was being handled by children. A Secretary who would send out such a vessel under such a corps of officers ought to bear the burden of the disaster which he invites. But that was not the worst of it. Captain Wilde would have had an anxious time with so many inexperienced officers to look after and keep up to the mark; but he might have done it if he had had a trustworthy executive officer; and that he had not. His second in command was court-martialed for drunkenness when on duty at Mare Island in 1898. Two months later he was again court-martialed for the same offense, and the sentence of the court was that he be dismissed the service. That sentence ought to have been confirmed. No man who is so addicted to intemperance as to be twice drunk when on duty within so short a time is fit to hold a position in which the lives of hundreds of men may depend upon his sobriety. Doubtless at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy the President modified the sentence to the degradation of the offender to the bottom of his rank. The common sense of the nation, we venture to think, will condemn that act of misplaced clemency, but if it shall turn out, as it very well may, that the Oregon was lost through any negligence of that drunkard, or any incompetence of the 'children,' we believe also that the common sense of the nation will demand the prompt dismissal of the Secretary of the Navy."

What is said of the executive officer of the Oregon is true and there is no doubt that too much responsibility was necessarily placed on young officers of comparatively limited experience. But it is the navigation, not the executive officer, who is responsible for the navigation of a ship and the navigator of the Oregon is understood to be Lieut. Richard H. Leigh, who is a capable officer with thirteen years service, nearly eight of them spent at sea. It is too early to determine the question of responsibility for the misfortune to the Oregon. The facts are not yet known, and it is not best to be hasty with inferences. There is no doubt that our ships of war are inadequately manned, and that some of them are out of commission that should be on duty, but this is due to the fact that Congress has paid no attention to the repeated calls of the Department for more officers and for more men.

This is sufficiently answered by the following despatch: Kure, July 31, 1900.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Please correct press statements of inefficient officers on Oregon. No ship has more efficient officers.

WILDE.

AUTOMATIC SMALL ARMS.

The McClean Small Arms Co., incorporated at Trenton, N. J., July 20, is formed for the purpose of exploiting the automatic rifle, invented by Dr. Samuel N. McClean, of Cleveland, O., for which great things are promised. The incorporators of the company are Marcellus Hartley and Charles B. Flint, of New York; Dr. McClean, C. M. Dally, of Jersey City; H. W. Kitchen, president of the State Banking and Trust Company, of Cleveland; John Jasten, treasurer of the same corporation. W. G. Montgomery, of Washington, D. C.; W. D. Condit, of Des Moines, Iowa; W. L. Turnbull, of New York; J. G. W. Cowles, president of the Cleveland Trust Company; Clark Williams, treasurer of the United States Mortgage Trust Company of New York, and M. A. Bradley, president of the Second National Bank of Cleveland.

The waste gases are used to operate the McClean gun, and it is claimed that it has no recoil. A maximum rate of 700 shots a minute fired from an endless belt is claimed for it. It is not stated what provision is made for supplying the necessary ammunition. The difficulty with the present small arms is not that they do not fire fast enough, but that it is difficult to supply their voracious appetite for cartridges when under full headway. The McClean gun has a magazine holding five cartridges, and it can be used as a single loader.

Seekers after the gun of the future are now directing their attention to the automatic principle. Captain Ceirigotti, of the Italian Army, thinks that he has made a successful application of it in a gun recently exhibited before the troops at Brescia. In this gun a small hole is bored through the lower part of the barrel near the muzzle, and the gas which passes through this aperture is used to work a rotary cylinder which throws open the breech, extracts the empty cartridge case, and automatically re-charges the rifle from the magazine. The breech is apparently closed by some spring action; and, as it closes, a striker is released, which fires the new cartridge. All the cartridges in the magazine, which can be loaded with clips containing from six to twenty-five, can be fired straight off; the trigger has only to be pulled once, as the action is automatic. But slow aimed fire is also possible, as there is an interrupting lever, which checks the striker and brings the trigger again into use. Captain Ceirigotti, at Brescia, fired fifteen shots in a second without taking the rifle from his shoulder, which is at the rate of 900 a minute, the bullets leaving the muzzle in such rapid succession that there was only a space of 50 yards between each of them.

The muzzle velocity of the Rigotti is very high, 2,300 feet per second. The automatic mechanism is described as consisting of four parts, which can be easily fitted to magazine weapons of the Mauser type without greatly increasing their weight. The rifle has been patented, and is being brought out by an Italian company.

STATE TROOPS.

In connection with the recent rioting in New Orleans during which a number of negroes and white men were killed, there was no delay in the mobilization of the local military forces. Bulletins were put out at the newspaper offices to the effect that Governor Heard had placed all the local militia commands at the disposition of Mayor Capdeville. The news spread quickly, and the officers and men, hearing of the order, quickly reported at their respective armories. Telephones were used to notify the members and squads under command of non-commissioned officers brought in others. Guards had been previously maintained at the various arsenals and the men, knowing that they might be called out any

minute, kept close touch with the headquarters of their commands. Adjutant-General Jumel established his headquarters at the city hall, while General Glynn and staff took possession of the rooms of the board of liquidators, immediately adjoining. Ammunition had been given out and the commands were ready for any emergency. The citizen police, under Colonel Wood, soon had a formidable force at its disposal again, and the militia was assigned to various districts which they protected. The parish prison was protected by the Louisiana Field and two Gatling guns. The troops that received orders for duty were the Washington Artillery, Col. Richardson; Louisiana Field Artillery, Col. J. F. Sullivan; Naval Battalion, Comdr. J. W. Bostick; 1st Infantry, Col. G. M. Hodgdon; 1st Separate Company, Captain Kautz, and 1st Troop of Cavalry, Capt. A. Roquet. The latter command was not ordered under arms, but some of the cavalry offered their services as couriers and did good work in carrying orders to the different commands over the city and others volunteered as special mounted police.

During the encampment of the Illinois National Guard at Springfield ten persons were injured, two fatally, by the premature discharge of the evening gun on July 20. The explosion was caused by some one throwing a lighted cigarette into powder which had fell to the ground. The accident occurred in the presence of a large crowd of visitors to the camp. If a proper guard had been established, it would have been impossible for any visitor to have got near enough to the gun to throw a cigarette. We are inclined to believe, however, the explosion was due to some other cause.

The Greenville Light Inf., of Greenville, N. C., were on July 18 accepted and assigned as Co. B, 2d Regiment (Inf.).

The several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will parade for inspection at the coming division encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa., in State uniform, light marching order, including leggings, on their respective Brigade Parade Grounds, in the following order: Those of the 1st Brigade, Aug. 7; of the 2d Brigade, Aug. 8; of the 3d Brigade, Aug. 9.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Miller, of Venango County, was on July 25 appointed Major General, National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to the command of the division.

The result of this year's annual competition for the Flanagan trophy among the batteries of the New York Guard is as follows: The competition took place at the Camp of Instruction; the range was three thousand yards; the number of shots fired was ten percussion shell and ten shrapnels; the conditions otherwise were as heretofore: 1st Battery, shell fire, 10 rounds, score 10; shrapnel fire, 10 rounds, score 31; total, 41. 2d Battery, shell fire, 10 rounds, score 10; shrapnel fire, 10 rounds, score 187; total, 197. 6th Battery, shell fire, 10 rounds, score 70; shrapnel fire, 10 rounds, score 115; total 185. The result of the competition of the three batteries entitles the 2d Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, to the possession of the Flanagan trophy until the next competition takes place.

CANDIDATES ADMITTED TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY AUGUST 1, 1900 (84.)

Adair, H. R., (Alt.), Ore.	McIlroy, J. G., (Alt.), Ohio.
Allin, George R., Iowa.	McNair, Leslie Jas., Minn.
Bartlett, G. R., (Alt.), N. Y.	Moody, Lucian B., S. D.
Black, Roger D., Large.	Morrison, R., Jr. (Alt.), Del.
Breckinridge, S. D., Ky.	Neal, C. W. (Alt.), N. H.
Brunzell, Otto L., Idaho.	Oates, William C., Jr., Ala.
Bryden, William, Mass.	O'Hara, James J., Cal.
Buckley, N. E., (Alt.), Neb.	Park, Joseph Dodge, N. H.
Campbell, R. M., (Alt.), Lge.	Pearce, W. Willis, N. C.
Cochran, John K., Pa.	Pettis, Charles R., Miss.
Cooper, V. W., Tenn.	Pickering, R. Rembert, Ala.
Copp, Arthur W., Mass.	Powell, Roger G., Ind.
Danforth, Robert M., Ill.	Pratt, Henry Conger, Wis.
Dew, Roderick, Neb.	Quinn, L. P. (Alt.), Wash.
Dillard, J. B. (Alt.), Lge.	Reilly, H. J., Jr., Large.
Dowd, William S., Large.	Reynolds, Stephen C., Mo.
Drysdale, W. S. (Alt.), Kan.	Richardson, J. B., Miss.
Duncan, Thomas, Large.	Robert, Henry H., Miss.
Dunford, Rupert A., Utah.	Roberts, H. C. (Alt.), Me.
Edmunds, K. B., Large.	Sands, A. L. P. (Alt.), Lge.
Elte, William C., Ga.	Scott, Riley Estel, W. Va.
Fortson, Eugene P., Ga.	Scott, William Ross, Ind.
Garges, Fred A., Nev.	Simpson, Harry L., N. J.
Gillmore, Quincy A., N. J.	Simpson, W., (Alt.), Large.
Glassford, P. D.,	Smart, Charles T., Conn.
(Alt. Large), Mo.	Spalding, Merrill E., Kan.
Golden, John B., N. Y.	Stallwell, Joseph W., Large.
Goldthwaite, F. (Alt.), Ky.	Storer, James A., Idaho.
Grace, Joseph J., S. C.	Strong, George V., Mont.
Halsey, John W. D., Va.	Swift, I. P. (Alt.), Ill.
Harris, W. W. (Alt.), S. C.	Test, Frederic C., Iowa.
Holderness, Roy W., Wis.	Thomlinson, M. H., Conn.
Honeycutt, F. W., Large.	Thompson, C. F. (Alt.), N. D.
Howell, R. P., Jr., N. C.	Upham, Francis B., Vt.
Kimball, Donald G., N. H.	Venable, Russell V., Ohio.
Koch, Stanley, Mont.	Walker, James F., Col.
Lawrason, George C., La.	Waller, Carr Wilson, Mo.
LeCompte, E. D., Utah.	Walthall, Hugh L., Cal.
Lyman, A., Jr. (Alt.), S. D.	Ward, Ralph T., Col.
Maghee, Torrey B., Wyo.	Wheeler, Merrill D., Vt.
McAndrew, Jos. A., Ark.	Woolnough, J. B., Minn.
McClure, Lowe Abeel, Nev.	Worcester, Philip H., Me.
McDonald, D. C. (Alt.), N. D.	

192 candidates were ordered to report in all, 115 principals and 77 alternates. Of these 13 principals and 21 alternates did not report. Of the 102 principals reporting 64 or about sixty-three per cent. were admitted, and of the 56 alternates 20 or thirty-six per cent. For 139 of these alternates there are no vacancies as their principals also passed.

UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE ORIENT.

Rear Admiral, George C. Remy, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Flagship Brooklyn; Rear Admiral, Louis Kempff, U. S. N., Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Flagship Newark.

Bennington, gunboat, 1,710 tons, Commander C. H. Arnold, N. W. coast of Luzon.

Brooklyn, (flagship), armored cruiser, 9,215 tons, Captain C. M. Thomas, Manila.

Brutus, collier, 6,000 tons, Guam.

Castine, gunboat, 1,177 tons, Commander C. G. Bowman, Shanghai, China.

Celtic, supply ship, 6,248 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, Sidney, Aust.

Concord, gunboat, 1,710 tons, Commander H. G. O. Colby, San Bernardino Straits.

Culgoa, supply ship, 6,300 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. Gearing, Sidney, Aust.

Don Juan de Austria, gunboat, 1,159 tons, Commander T. C. McLean, Canton, China.

General Alava, gunboat, 1,800 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Fox, Manila.

Glacier, supply ship, 7,000 tons, Commander W. H. Everett, Manila.

Helena, gunboat, 1,302 tons, Commander E. K. Moore, Iloilo.

Iris, collier, 6,100 tons, Ensign D. W. Knox, Také, China.

Isla de Cuba, gunboat, 1,030 tons, Lieut. J. N. Jordan, Cebu.

Isla de Luzon, gunboat, 1,030 tons, Commander J. V. B. Bleeker, Zamboanga.

Manila, gunboat, 1,900 tons, Commander T. H. Stevens, Zamboanga.

Marietta, gunboat, 1,000 tons, Commander E. H. Gheen, Manila.

Monadnock, monitor, 3,900 tons, Capt. E. T. Strong, Manila.

Monocacy, gunboat, 1,370 tons, Commander F. M. Wise, Také.

Monterey, monitor, 4,084 tons, Capt. G. W. Pigman, Hong Kong.

Nashuan, collier, 4,927 tons, Ensign F. E. Ridgely, Cebu.

Nashville, gunboat, 1,371 tons, Commander R. P. Rodgers, Shanghai.

New Orleans, cruiser, 4,140 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. J. T. Smith, N. W. Coast of Luzon.

Newark, (flagship), cruiser, 4,008 tons, Capt. B. H. McCalla, Také.

Oregon, battleship, 10,288 tons, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, Také.

Petrel, gunboat, 892 tons, Commander C. C. Corwell, Manila.

Princeton, gunboat, 1,000 tons, Commander H. Knox, Manila.

Solace, naval transport, 4,700 tons, Commander H. Winslow, Také.

Yorktown, gunboat, 1,710 tons, Commander E. D. Taussig, Také.

Yosemite, cruiser, 6,145 tons, Commander S. Schroeder, Guam.

Zafiro, despatch vessel, 2,600 tons, Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten, Hong Kong.

Basco, gunboat, 42 tons, naval cadet J. W. Green, Manila Bay.

Calamianes, gunboat, 151 tons, Ensign A. H. McClanthy, W. coast of Luzon.

Callao, gunboat, 208 tons, Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, Zamboanga.

Leyte, gunboat, 150 tons, Ensign L. R. Sargent, Subig Bay.

Manila, gunboat, 142 tons, Ensign I. C. Wettengill, Zamboanga.

Pampanga, gunboat, 202 tons, Lieut. (J. G.) F. R. Payne, Cebu.

Panay, gunboat, 145 tons, Lieut. (J. G.) F. L. Sawyer, Cebu.

Paragua, gunboat, 201 tons, Lieut. A. Althouse, Iloilo.

Quiros, gunboat, 315 tons, Lieut. P. J. Werlich, coast of Luzon.

Samar, gunboat, 210 tons, Lieut. G. C. Day, W. coast of Luzon.

Urdaneta, gunboat, 42 tons, Naval Cadet J. E. Lewis, Subig Bay.

Villalobos, gunboat, 315 tons, Lieut. E. Simpson, S. W. coast of Luzon.

Total tonnage, 108,419.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. PITT.—Procure a copy of the Infantry Drill Regulations from our office—price 30c.—and you will find therein all the information you desire.

L. E. L.—The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War has adopted a button and badge for its membership. But in order that you should become entitled to wear it, you must first become a member of that order. The Recorder's address is 41 Corland street, New York. It is to be remarked that the order referred to is analogous to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

H. J. Smith, New York.—Go to the recruiting office at 25 Third avenue, New York—Major W. B. Wheeler, U. S. A.—and he will give you full information.

H. W. D.—The chances for a young man of good education, good behavior and sterling qualities to work his way to a commission in the Army are excellent whether he did or did not serve in the Spanish-American war. Of course, experience is a factor.

R. C. R.—The rules for the Medical Department of the Navy are different from those of the Army. Write the Surgeon-General of the Navy for copy of pamphlet giving information.

C. H. D.—We have no knowledge of any bill having been acted upon by Congress granting to enlisted men a sum of money in lieu of pension, etc. All bills of importance to the Army are published in the Army and Navy Journal.

M.—Address Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Secretary Army Mutual Aid Association, care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

M. A. B.—Consult your battery commander. There is no such position in the Army as "Post Baker." It is a matter of detail from the ranks. For extra pay pay them see par. 306, Army Regulations.

C.—Major H. W. Sproll, 8th Cav., is at present stationed at Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

J. A. W.—It is impossible to give any authentic figure of the number of Boers killed in South Africa in the war with Great Britain, as the Boers have kept the lists of casualties to themselves. The British in round numbers have lost up to July 1 in killed and wounded about 15,000. It is estimated the Boers have lost at least 5,000 in killed and wounded.

J. S. F.—There will be a vacancy from Arizona at West Point in 1903. The last appointment at West Point for Arizona was made in 1899, when Alexander Pendleton, Jr., was appointed. The next vacancy at the Naval Academy from Arizona will occur in 1903.

E. L. J.—There will be vacancies at West Point from the 10th and 12th Congressional Districts of Missouri in 1904.

CIVILIAN.—The U. S. S. Oregon was built at the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. The repair ship Vulcan was a floating machine shop fitted up with almost every requisite for making repairs to war vessels.

J. M.—There are about twenty sergeants on the eligible list for the place of post Q. M. sergeant. Privates were or are appointed to this place, and applicant must be a non-com. of at least two years' service.

J. R. M. asks: (1) When will the next vacancy occur in the U. S. Military Academy from the 10th Congressional District of Georgia? Answer.—1902. (2) Can you give me the address of any retired U. S. Army colonel who would give me a preparatory course of study? Answer.—Lieut. Chas. Braden, at Highland Falls, N. Y. (3) Would one and one-half years as a non-commissioned officer in the Volunteer service be of any advantage in the examination? Answer.—No.

SOLDIER.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system has 7,783 miles, the Chicago & Northwestern 8,463 miles, the Canadian Pacific 10,018 miles, the Pennsylvania system, east and west of Pittsburgh, 7,098 miles, the Southern Pacific Company 7,313 miles, the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Nickel Plate, all of which are probably now to be counted together, have 6,518 miles. These are undoubtedly the longest railroad systems in the world. There is nothing elsewhere which compares with them in length.

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NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and National Rifle Association, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from August 31 to September 8 inclusive, promises to be unusually interesting this year, as several prominent states that have not entered teams for some years past will be represented this year, New York being among the number.

Acting Secretary Jones in a communication relative to the coming meeting says: "An effort was made last winter to organize a League of American Riflemen, but owing to obstacles in the way of perfecting the organization by correspondence, it was deemed advisable to let the matter rest until a favorable opportunity presented itself to get together enough of those interested to hold an organization meeting. No better time for this could be chosen than during the week of the inter-state matches at Sea Girt, N. J., when hundreds of the most prominent riflemen of the country will be gathered together for the contests.

"The New Jersey State Rifle Association has kindly offered the hospitality of its spacious club house on the range for this purpose, and the meeting will be held there on Wednesday evening, September 5, at 8 o'clock. Everyone interested is invited to be present. In all probability the yearly dues will be \$1.00, and the initiation fee not more than \$2.00. The co-operation of every patriotic citizen as well as every shooter is needed to put this sport on the plane commensurate with its importance as a factor in the making of a "world power" of the United States.

The following gentlemen, prominent in military and sporting circles are interested in seeing the proposed organization a success, and have signified their intention of becoming charter members: Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. (retired); Gen. George R. Gyger, adjutant general, Ohio; Gen. George H. Harries, commanding D. C. N. G.; Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, First Brigade, N. G. N. J.; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice, New Jersey; Col. James A. Frye, inspector of rifle practice, Massachusetts; Col. E. C. Farrington, inspector general of rifle practice, Maine; Col. Thomas F. Cooke, inspector general of rifle practice, Iowa; Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice, Pennsylvania; Col. Henry S. Dietrich, general inspector of rifle practice, Illinois; Col. J. M. Rice, secretary Northwest Military Rifle Association; Major Frank L. Kimball, brigade inspector of rifle practice, N. H. N. G.; Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, D. C. N. G.; Major C. H. Lauch-

heimer, inspector of target practice, U. S. M. C.; Major William Ely, brigade inspector general, R. I. M.; Major Glendie B. Young, Second Regiment, D. C. N. G.; Capt. Hobart Tuttle, aide-de-camp First Brigade Staff, N. G. N. J.; Ensign Richard LeB. Bowen, 4th Division, N. B. R. I. M.; secretary Rhode Island State Rifle Association; William Hayes, vice-president New Jersey State Rifle Association; Nathan Spering, president Philadelphia Rifle Association; Major S. S. Scheffelin, 1. S. A. P. and O. O., 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y.

MEETING OF THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Gen. Thos. J. Wood of Dayton, O., attracted a great deal of notice at the Blue and Gray re-union, held at Atlanta, July 18 and 20. He had something witty and bright to say to everybody he met. You would hardly think it, but General Wood was born at Mumfordsville, Hart Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1823, graduated at West Point in 1845, and served through the Mexican War as well as through the Civil war. He wound up his brilliant war record in command of the 4th Army Corps at Nashville, Tenn. General Wood was a pleasing and conspicuous figure among the veterans.

There was a splendid array of brilliant names; Gen. Albert Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. John R. Gordon, Commander of the Confederate Veterans, the idol of the South; General French, the oldest living Confederate General, Gen. Willard Warner, and Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart, O. S. A., Gen. Howard and Gen. Johnson of Cincinnati.

There was no handsomer man around the camp-fire in the Grand Opera House, than Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, Insp. Gen. U. S. A. Faultlessly attired in full evening dress, he made a magnificent address, followed by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, whose pathetic eloquence, brought tears to the eyes of his hearers. Equally matched, these two scions of the old time chivalry of the South, fought against each other in front of Atlanta, and when they appeared on the stage in the opera house, thunders of applause greeted the brothers.

The sight of that stately officer, Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart of the Western Army, made the blood tingle. No braver officer ever wore the gray. No kindlier, more courtly gentleman ever stood in that vast crowd. Gen. A. P. Stewart is now a member of the National Park Commission at Chattanooga. He was born at Rogersville, East Tennessee, in 1821, and graduated at West Point in 1842.

Gen. Willard Warner, who fought under Sherman, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln, is claimed now by the South. He became a cotton planter in Alabama after the war, and afterwards president and manager of the Tecumseh works, named in honor of his old chief on whose staff he served. In 1890 he removed to Chattanooga, where he manufactured cotton gins and wagons.

GRAY.

PLACE OF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE EAST.

Let us in confirmation study the map of trans-Pacific seas and countries. It is both fascinating and instructive. All maps of important lands are interesting to the student of world progress, but none is more surprising than that of the incomparable broken coast that reaches from Australia to Siberia, from Melbourne to Vladivostok. Its supreme revelation to the man who has not before investigated these Asian-Pacific shores is this: The Philippines are the geographical and strategic centre of the Asiatic and Australasian Pacific coast-line that has an unrivalled extent of 9000 miles, has debouching upon it a population of over 850,000,000,

including India, and supports already a foreign commerce exceeding \$2,000,000,000 per annum.

From this undeniable premise, we draw another conclusion which has even a more direct bearing upon the value of the islands to the United States; the Philippines, being the geographical and strategic centre by reason of physical location, will become under American influence the commercial centre of the trans-Pacific coast, seas, and millions of people.—John Barrett, in Harper's Weekly.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

The troops at Governors Island are now using the beautiful new building just completed for them by the Young Men's Christian Association. This building is the first built by the association at an Army post, and its erection was made possible by the generosity of Mr. William E. Dodge, who paid its entire cost. It had been planned to have a formal opening of the building, but so many of the friends of the association are away that it has been decided to postpone any formal ceremonies until fall; but the doors have been opened and the troops permitted to make use of the building.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

Mail can be sent to soldiers and sailors serving with the United States forces in China, or by them to the United States, at the rate of 1 cent per ounce. The Post Office Department will send all mail via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "via San Francisco."

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

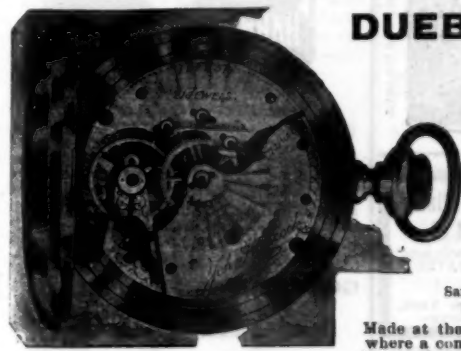
In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and man for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 62 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 15 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, as follows: City of Pekin, Aug. 11; Gaelic, Aug. 21; Hong Kong Maru, Aug. 29; China, Sept. 6; Doric, Sept. 15; Nippon Maru, Sept. 22; City of Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Company sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Sept. 8; Meano, Oct. 3. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Co. leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, Aug. 29; Empress of China, Sept. 10. For Honolulu, the Aorangi of the Canadian Pacific Line leaves Vancouver Aug. 24, and the Warrimoo on Sept. 21.



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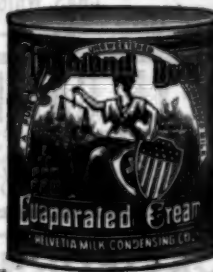
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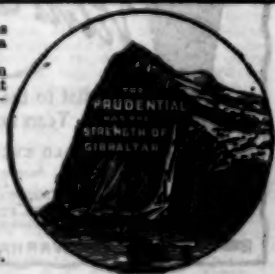
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MRS. WHITE, widow of the late Surgeon, S. S. White, U. S. Navy, has decided to take into her home a few paying guests. Ladies and gentlemen of the Army and Navy preferred. For full particulars address Mrs. Stephen Stuart White, 2405 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO OF OUR NAVY OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

(From the "Reformed Church Messenger.")

It is cause for much satisfaction that some of the United States Government officials that occasionally visit Japan give clear and unmistakable testimony for Christ. This was the case with Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimac fame, who delivered a Christian address in one of the Japanese cities while en route to Manila. On the evening of April 14 last, Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, who was then commanding the Asiatic squadron, had an appointment to address the Young Men's Christian Association in Tokio. After the engagement had been made arrangements were entered into for the Admiral's presentation to the Emperor, but our naval commander requested that the ceremonies should not be allowed to interfere with his appointment for the evening. Admiral Watson's address was brief and to the point.

The Emperor Francis Joseph will attend the Austrian Army manoeuvres and the heir-presumptive, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is expected to command one of the armies. The scene of action will be in Galicia near Jaslo-Krasno and not far from the Russian frontier. They will be on a scale unprecedented in Austria-Hungary, with 130,000 infantry, 150 squadrons of cavalry, and 72 batteries with 300 guns, besides supplementary troops, ambulance, army service, and so forth.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of June, 1900, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's office: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,647; total, 1,647; Enlistments in cities, 1,390; Enlistments at military posts and in the field, 257; total, 1,647.

The fashionable ladies' corrective tonic is Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

BECHTELER.—To the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Bechteler, U. S. N., July 27, a daughter.
DEAKYNE.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1900, to the wife of Captain Herbert Deakyn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a daughter.
SHIMER.—At Easton, Pa., July 20, 1900, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Ira A. Shimer, U. S. A.
STOGSDALL.—To the wife of Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 3d U. S. Inf., at the home of her parents at Amboy, Ill., a son.
THOMAS.—To the wife of Robert H. Thomas, a daughter; granddaughter of the late Capt. Richard G. Shaw; July 26, 1900.

MARRIED.

BELL-WATTS.—At Wild Rose Farm, near Denver, Colo., June 17, 1900, Mr. Thomas Bell, eldest son of Gen. William H. Bell, U. S. A., to Miss Fannie Bancroft-Watts.
LANING-NIXON.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., July 24, 1900, Ensign Harris Lanning, U. S. N., to Miss Mabel Nixon.
WARRENFELS-GROTJOHANN.—At Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Mullen, Dr. G. M. Warrenfels to Clara E. Grotjohann, daughter of G. Grotjohann, commissary-sergeant, U. S. A., retired.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 21, 1900, Walton Bartlett, son of Capt. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art.
BATCHELOR.—At Raleigh, N. C., July 23, Mary Plummer, wife of Hon. J. B. Batchelor of Raleigh; mother of Capt. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf.
BIDDLE.—At Andalusia, near Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1900, James S. Biddle, formerly lieutenant, U. S. N.
LAWLESS.—At Lexington, Ky., July 22, 1900, James R. Lawless, father-in-law of the late Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf.
LITTLE.—At Governors Island, New York, July 28, 1900, of typhoid fever, Capt. John Little, Subsistence Department, U. S. A. Interment at West Point.
LONG.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1900, Mrs. Mary Long, mother of the wife of Major R. A. Brown, Inspector General, U. S. V., Captain, 8th Cav., of General MacArthur's staff.
MORRIS.—At Evansville, Ind., July 6, 1900, Mrs. Cora Morris, sister of Major Geo. B. Walker, 18th U. S. Inf.
SCHURZ.—At London, England, July 24, 1900, Herbert, son of Gen. Carl Schurz.
SPURGIN.—In Manila, P. I., July 30, 1900, of shock following a surgical operation, 1st Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., son of Lieut.-Col. William F. Spurgin, 16th Inf.

STEPHENS.—At Little Rock, Ark., July 12, 1900, Mrs. Kate Stephens, wife of D. F. Stevens, superintendent, U. S. National Cemetery, Little Rock.

WEIR.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 28, 1900, in the 27th year of her age, Molly, daughter of Ellen and the late Capt. G. V. Weir, 5th U. S. Art. Services were held at her home in Elizabeth, Friday afternoon, July 27, 1900. Interment at West Point, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1900, by the side of her father.

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ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Baltimore, Md.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Lieut. B. L. Reed. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Pengar. At New York, N. Y.
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska.
MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska.
McLANE, Lieut. H. B. West. At Port Tampa, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY, Captain W. F. Kilgore. On cruise to Bering Sea.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failing. Baltimore, Md.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La.
THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

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AN OFFICER WITHOUT A DEPARTMENT.

The Denver "Republican" tells a long story of the difficulties attending the marriage of Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st Cav., to Miss Helen Stahl Lytle, which was to take place at Tacoma, Wash., July 28. In Army circles marriage means, necessarily, leave of absence and having fixed upon July as the happy month, Lieut. Smith, who is stationed at Camp Osborne, sent General Merriam a request for leave of absence during that month.

Camp Osborne is in a little triangle of Idaho which lies on the east side of the range. It is really in the Department of Columbia, but during the Wardner troubles, General Merriam was given supervision over it, putting it in the Department of the Colorado.

After a week or so of anxious waiting the expectant lovers received an answer from General Merriam.

"Camp Osborne is no longer in my department," it read. "You must apply to General Shafter, in command of the Department of the Columbia."

An application was speedily made to General Shafter, who replied briefly:

"Apply to General Merriam of the Department of the Colorado."

Lieutenant Smith seemed to be a soldier without a department. Captain Smith in Denver was appealed to and made application to both General Merriam and General Shafter, with the same success as his son.

There was only one recourse left—Army headquarters in Washington—and to the Adjutant-General in Washington Lieutenant Smith went with his application and his explanation. Uncle Sam returned a quick reply by telegraph: "Leave granted," and arrangements for the marriage were begun at once.

After his leave of absence expires Lieutenant Smith and his bride will come to Fort Logan for a month and then will go to West Point, where he has an appointment as instructor.

HAZERS CATCH A TARTAR.

(From the New York "Times.")

West Point, July 23.—Two candidates for admission to the Military Academy had a fight last night at Highland Falls. One of the candidates was a new arrival, and the candidates, who had been at the Falls for a month, started in to haze him. They selected two of their number as a committee to do the preparatory work. The committee began in the usual way by asking the new arrival all kinds of nonsensical questions. The can-

didate told the committee that he would answer no questions, but was quite willing to fight each candidate separately, and incidentally, it would give him much pleasure to begin with the one who had been the most aggressive in his questioning.

Such an invitation could not well be refused, and a ring was soon prepared in a field on the outskirts of the town. The rumor of a fight soon spread, and fully fifty spectators were on the grounds when the battle began.

The inquisitor went to earth during the first round, and he was so well done up at the end of the third that his comrades carried him away.

The new arrival waited for others, but nobody was prepared for a thrashing. The candidates have been busy all day, trying to get the chief inquisitor in shape to report with his companions at the Academy tomorrow.

According to a story told by Michael Davitt in the "Freeman's Journal," an English soldier was found walking post in part of a camp of British prisoners of whom he was one. When the Dutch Commandant made his rounds at midnight, Tommy calmly saluted and reported, "All right sir." Asked for an explanation he said: "Well, Sir, this 'ere poor little chap," pointing to the sleeping form of a Boer lad fifteen years old, "was dead broke for sleep arter two nights of dooty. I takes pity on the little chap, and I says: 'Look 'ere, you're regular done up, you are, that's sartin. You give me your rifle and take a bit of sleep, and I'll do sentry-go for you, I will. Honour bright! I won't do nothink wrong; blow me if I do!' So the little chap went off. Its all right, Sir; don't you blame him, please, he's only a kid!"

A new "Life of Wellington," by Maxwell, brings to light the fact that Lady Hamiltons were not unknown to the experience of the Iron Duke, a fact hitherto concealed because of the Queen's partiality for the hero of Waterloo. Maxwell's new matter includes hitherto unpublished correspondence between the Duke and the Lady Salisbury of his time. She in some memoranda apologizes for the Duke's gay Lotharionism, because "he never had a home." His wife, Miss Pakenham, had been an early passion, but her relatives so long barred the marriage that he did not care for her at all when he married her, but did it through a Quixotic sense of honor. He disliked his two sons because they were lousy aristocrats. His favorite was Mrs. Arbuthnot, and their liaison began in Paris after Waterloo. Her husband was as complaisant as

Sir W. Hamilton with Nelson. She died in 1834. Wellington wore her miniature suspended round his neck by her own hair. After her death he could not bear to part with Mr. Arbuthnot, who always lived with him at Apsley house, Strathfieldsaye, or Walmer.

The following is a list of patents for military and naval inventions recently granted through Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Cartridge-belt, A. Mills and T. C. Orndorff, 654,475; firearm, J. C. Wilkin, 654,336; fuse for explosive projectiles, E. Scriba, 654,285; guns, appa. for ramming charges of turret or barbettes, A. T. Dawson and J. Horne, 654,443; guns with explosive charges, appa. for supplying turret or barbettes, A. T. Dawson and J. Horne, 654,444; gun-cotton press, E. Hollings, 654,398; powder-grain, H. S. Maxim, 654,471; projectiles, making, G. H. Newell, 654,272; propeller, S. C. Littlefield, Jr., 654,549.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has extended to the Flag Officers and Captains of the following yacht clubs, and their guests, the privileges of its club house, boats and anchorage for the season of 1900: Portland, Eastern, Larchmont, Corinthian, Atlantic, Shelter Island, Stamford, Bridgeport, Indian Harbor, New Rochelle, New York, Philadelphia, Royal Nova Scotia, Harvard, Yale Corinthian, New Haven, Pequot Association, Hudson River, Riverside, and Corinthian, Marblehead, Mass. The foregoing clubs have extended like privileges to the Seawanhaka.

It is now decided by the Admiralty to substitute for the .450 Maxim machine gun hitherto in use, a new type having the standard service calibre of .303, capable of taking the Lee-Metford ammunition as supplied for rifles and carbines. This change will simplify the question of ammunition supply. The mounting of the new gun is also more convenient for field service than either the field carriage or the pedestal mounting now employed with the .450 gun.

The Cadet Corps of the Military Academy now consists of 450 members; first class, 76; second class, 71; third class, 136, and fourth class, 167, including the successful candidates of the examinations just completed. The total number of graduates from 1802 to 1900, inclusive, is 3993.

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is precisely what I, name implies, being composed of copious extracts from the despatches of the two Governments and the official report of the Bloemfontein Conference. It has reached the 5th edition in exactly three weeks. It is absolutely corroborated by Capt. A. T. Mahan's article in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March. Over 40 pages, magazine size; price only 25c. New York, Brentano, Union Square. DETROIT, MICH., John Borman & Son.

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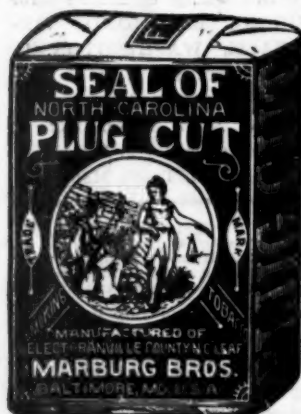
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War Department, Washington, May 18, 1896.
(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

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